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Mrs. Rosalind

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BULGARIA AGREES TO ENTENTE TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE

Allies Gain Direct Access to Rumania and Turkey Through Control of Railways—German Lack of Man-Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Bonar Law announced at a war bonds meeting today that peace with Bulgaria had been signed, hostilities ceasing at noon today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Regarding the Balkan situation, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the chief point to be emphasized is that the armistice arranged with Bulgaria is purely military. It is most unlikely that anything in the nature of a treaty of peace has been discussed, or will be touched upon for the present.

Meanwhile, the importance of the fact that the Allies now have complete control of the Bulgarian railways cannot be over-emphasized. Turkey is thereby completely cut off from Germany, and while it would be unwise to speculate as to possible developments, it is easy to foresee how the situation will affect Turkey in the immediate future.

The control of the Balkan railways by the Allies gives the latter direct access to both Rumania and Turkey, as a result of which it is legitimate to expect interesting developments.

The capitulation of Bulgaria naturally focuses public attention in the Balkans. Nevertheless, the real center of interest remains on the western front, where final victory will be obtained despite anything occurring elsewhere. The capitulation of Bulgaria may be taken to afford overwhelming proof of the German lack of manpower, for it is easy to see that, had it been possible, Germany would have occupied Sofia if, by so doing, she could have prevented the breaking away of Bulgaria.

That Germany was unable to do this is due to the pressure of the Allies on the west, thus preventing Germany's withdrawing troops.

Regarding the general lines of the terms made by the Allies, the main points were: Complete severance of the Bulgarian relations with the Allies' enemies, demobilization of the Bulgarian Army, or its use against Germany and the other allies of Bulgaria; also, evacuation by Bulgaria of all the territory occupied since the war.

To assume that any political questions concerning the future of the Balkans are under discussion is premature. There is an enormous difference between a military armistice and a treaty of peace.

Washington's View of Break

Observers Await With Interest Germany's Next Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While official Washington is fully conscious of the danger of exaggerating the success of the allied armies in Bulgaria and the decision of that nation to agree to the terms stipulated by the Allies, no one underestimates the importance of the development, which is generally accepted as the first real sign of the crumbling of the Quadruple Alliance.

The exact nature of the terms imposed on the Bulgarian Government were not known in the capital on Monday, but it was understood by all that the terms were of such a character as to insure to the Allies a free hand for the prosecution of the war against the Central Powers without let or hindrance from Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Minister, M. Stephen Panareff, in a statement made on Monday, declared his belief that Bulgaria had decided to abandon her alliance with the Central Powers, and expressed no doubt that his country would accept the proposed terms. It was understood that these terms would not aim at anything like a settlement, but would merely apply to the rôle which Bulgaria, to escape being overrun by the victorious armies of the Allies, must pursue for the remainder of the war.

In a formal request to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, the Bulgarian Minister, on behalf of his government, asked that the United States Government use its good offices on behalf of Bulgaria, but as the press dispatches, assumed to be authentic, had intimated the acceptance of terms by Bulgaria, the Secretary of State could do nothing but accept the communication formally.

There are some doubts, in military circles especially, whether Germany will, without a struggle, permit the Entente armies to occupy the strategic highways of Bulgaria. The rumors that divisions were being hastily transferred from Rumania lent considerable credit to the supposition that these divisions would be used in a final attempt to strengthen the Bulgarian faction dominated by Germany. That an attempt will be made to keep Sofia and safeguard to the Central Powers the Berlin-Constantinople Railroad, is taken for granted. This, however, is

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Mr. Stewart Withdraws From the Board and Mr. Rathvon Is Named To Serve In His Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A further inkling of significant developments in unoccupied Rumania is forthcoming in the shape of a reference in the *Kölnische Zeitung* to the fact that the Austrian press is drawing attention, in connection with the Bulgarian retreat, to the increasing activity of pro-Entente circles in the unoccupied region, as instanced particularly by the foundation of pro-Entente papers.

AFTER-WAR TRADE TALK DEPLORED

Disapproval Manifested of Any Agitation at the Present Time Which Has for Its Object the "Capturing" of Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Just as the supporters of the suffrage amendment inside and outside of the Senate chamber were showing signs of despondency over the possible failure of the passage of the measure, President Wilson suddenly decided to amend the Senate, as the last, and final appeal before action is taken and a decision reached. The President entered the chamber at precisely 1 p.m., and in a 12-minute address he earnestly urged on the Senate the importance of the passage of the pending amendment, not merely as a war measure but as a measure of justice to the women of America who "are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers, whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice."

In clear-cut terms and in tones of deep conviction, the President stated the reasons why it is vitally necessary that the amendment should be adopted. "I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the prosecution of the war of humanity in which we are engaged," asserted the President, once more recording his conviction of the close connection between a war for freedom and the granting of political rights to those who are helping to win that war.

What the result of the President's appeal will be no one can predict. It was very significant that the President had hardly left the chamber when Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama commenced a prepared speech in opposition to the amendment.

No vote was reached on Monday, but it is expected that the matter will be finally disposed of on Tuesday. All parties are anxious to have it out of the way. It is entirely possible that after this public appeal to the Senate in session, the President may call some of his supporters to the White House and appeal to them for their support. It is to be remembered that up to the present, Congress has never failed to approve a war measure sponsored by President Wilson.

Regarding conscription, Mr. Devilin again called for abandonment of conscription in addressing a Nationalist demonstration at Ardee yesterday. Irishmen, he argued, might be led, but could not and would not, be driven, and if the British Cabinet's aim was deliberately to drag the Irish nation into disaffection it certainly was going the right way about it. It was an impossible theory at that.

As to the Sinn Fein policy of abstention from Westminster, its effects would be to hand the representation of Ireland over to the Ulster Unionists, who would control both the Irish administration and legislation.

Regarding conscription, Mr. Devilin said that if a cabinet attempted to enforce it, they would be guilty of the greatest criminal blunder even they had ever committed, and the price they would have to pay would be infamy. Let them, on the other hand, establish full self-government in Ireland, and they might appeal confidently to Irishmen for continued help against the enemies of liberty. By self-government, he meant full legislative, executive and fiscal powers for the Irish Parliament. That was, and always had been, the first plank in their platform, and it was a compromise between republicanism which was impossible and Unionism which was effete and discredited.

The country had to choose between the policy of the Nationalist party and that of Unionism or Sinn Fein. The policy of the Irish republic was only a theory and no wonder Germany and the Austrian chancellors found the answer to the taunts and professions of the Allied powers. Indeed, Ireland was the test of the good faith of the Allies' professions and until the constitution was restored and liberty established there, the Irish question would continue a danger to the British Empire and the Allied cause.

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences, but also in the view of all nations and people will, I hope, justify in your thought, as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring to you.

"I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—At a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Jep Bon proposed that a special committee should be formed for the purpose of the examination of the documents contained in the Yellow Book. M. Franklin Bouillon, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission, replied that the commission had intended appointing a reporter and the chamber then adopted a resolution requesting that a report should be drawn up, both on the contents of the Yellow Book, their connection with events and their results and consequences.

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Picantin, we advanced our line during minor operations this morning.

"Southwest of Fleurbaix we also progressed and captured 50 prisoners. At noon we captured Gonnelieu and have reached the Schedt canal along a front from Vendhuile northward. We have cleared the west bank of the Schedt canal northward as far as Crevecoeur.

"About Rumilly there was hard fighting, during which we made progress. We have established ourselves along the Rumilly-Cambrai road. North of Cambrai the enemy is frequently violently counter-attacking.

"The Canadians made progress in this neighborhood, capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses.

"On the high ground east of Le Tronquoy and east of Nauroy we made progress.

"On the left in an attack northward along the spur leading from Nauroy toward Gouy we also made advance, pressing forward and beyond the old Hindenburg system in this neighborhood.

"Strong resistance of the enemy was overcome and the greater part of the high ground south of Gouy captured, together with many prisoners. "Villers-Guislain spur to the southeast also was captured."

LONDON, England (Monday) — The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"There was heavy fighting yesterday afternoon at the left of the battlefield.

"Our advanced troops, which had taken Aubencheul-au-Bac and had entered Arleux (an important town five and one-half miles directly south of Douai) were compelled to withdraw from these villages.

"West of northwest of Cambrai, the enemy was unable to prevent our progress. Advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads, and entered the northern suburbs of the town.

"Yesterday, north of St. Quentin, the midland division alone captured 4000 prisoners and 40 guns.

"At Bellicourt and Gonnelieu the enemy resistance was obstinate yesterday. American, Australian and English troops, in heavy fighting until late in the evening, and in spite of strong opposition, gained ground and took many prisoners.

"Heavy losses were inflicted in the repulse of determined counter-attacks launched in the Cambrai sector. A heavy rain has fallen during the night and it is still stormy.

"At Bony and Villers-Guislain hostile counter-attacks during the latter part of the day pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of these villages. Elsewhere our gains were maintained.

"North of Gonnelieu further progress was made during the evening in the direction of Les-Rues-des-Vignes."

A Serbian official statement made public here today reads:

"By a bold maneuver in the region north of the Plachkovitsa range we have taken Charevo and cut off the retreat of the Bulgarian troops. At this place we took more than 700 prisoners and 20 guns.

"On the western front the enemy tried with 10 regiments to defend Ft. Nicholas, but our strong attacks compelled him to abandon his positions."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Monday) — The following statement was issued by the French War Office tonight:

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we have advanced to the east of Ostel.

"North of the Aisne, the Italians have captured Soupir.

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle we made good progress on a 12-kilometer front, capturing Revillon, Romain and Montigny.

"Further to the north we have reached the southern approaches of Meurval and Venteley.

"We captured 1600 prisoners.

"The Champagne battle continues along the whole front. On the left the enemy was driven back from Ste. Marie-a-Py. We have passed the village.

"East of the Aire we have captured plateaux and woods. North of Center Marvaux we have captured the line before Monthois.

"On the right our gains north of the Sechault, in the region of Bouconville, have been extended."

PARIS, France (Monday) — The French War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

"In the course of the night the Germans delivered a violent counter-attack in the region of Urville. All their attempts to capture hill 88 were broken up by the French fire.

"Rather violent artillery fighting occurred between the Ailette and the Aisne.

"In the Champagne there was no infantry action during the night. The battle began again at daybreak."

"Uskub has been entered by French cavalry. North of Ochrida and north of the lake we have reached El Bassan road.

"The Allies continue to advance on Kumanovo, Egripalanka and Djumala.

"To the east we have progressed in the direction of Pechevo and Petrov."

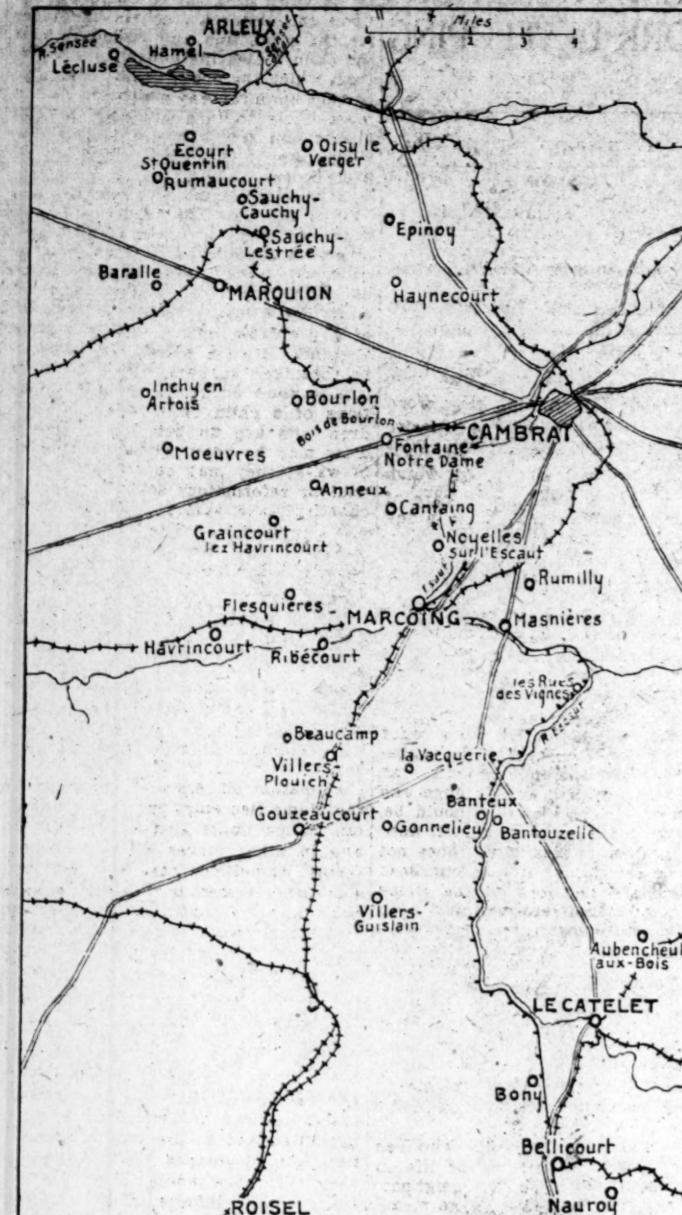
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Monday) — We are continuing to follow up the enemy retreating up the Tetovo road toward Uskub," said the Italian War Office communiqué on the Macedonian front this afternoon.

"At Giudicarie numerous hostile detachments, after violent artillery activity along a wide front, having crossed the Chiese, attacked our advanced posts near Manoy in the Daon Valley.

"The timely reversion fire of batteries crushed the enemy attempt and forced him to recross the river.

"At other places along the front



Cambrai battle front

From northwest of Le Catelet to a point southeast of Masnières, the west bank of the Scheldt Canal has been cleared of German troops. In the neighborhood of Nauroy the British forces have pushed beyond the old Hindenburg system.

there was considerable artillery fighting.

"We captured enemy patrols in the vicinity of Cimacy. Two enemy airplanes were brought down in the fighting."

(Continued from page one)

tive power had increased to an extent not realized. After the war there would be a demand for commodities of all kinds, thus providing an abundance of work, and what would happen was that the industrial position of Great Britain and her allies would depend on their credit, and the credit would depend on the war ending in the way they intended it should end.

"Italian troops on the western wing of the allied advance in Macedonia, continued on Sunday to pursue the Bulgarians who were retreating toward Uskub along the Tetovo River."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's Sunday communiqué was as follows:

"Our troops have continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who has been forced hastily to bring up and engage divisions from other parts of the front. Between Clerges and the Valley of the Aire we have met and repulsed heavy counter-attacks."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Monday follows:

"Section A—From the Meuse to the Aisne our troops have made gains and have consolidated their newly captured positions in the face of counter-attacks and heavy gas and artillery bombardments."

ORDERED BACK TO HIS POST

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dominic Murphy, American Consul-General in Sofia, who accompanied the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries to Scutari, where they arranged the armistice, has been ordered back to his post by the State Department. No criticism of Mr. Murphy is made here, but it is made plain that he had no instructions to participate in the negotiations, and probably acted only as an observer.

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The timely reversion fire of batteries crushed the enemy attempt and forced him to recross the river.

"At other places along the front

Between the Aisne and the Vesle the Germans have been driven from the towns of Revillon, Romain and Montigny. Further north they have fallen back from the approaches to Meurval, while along the eastern section of the front they have been compelled to evacuate important terrain before the onward sweep of Marshal Foch's troops.

of the German people. On that head, he would say nothing more, except that that weapon was not ended.

Turning to the operations in the East, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Palestine campaign had resulted in the destruction of two Turkish armies and the capture of 50,000 prisoners, and, as he could now tell them, in the almost complete destruction of another Turkish army, and the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners. He could say, and the enemy military critics were saying, he added, that this campaign, not only in its results, but in the thoroughness, skill and genius of its execution, would go down to history as one of the most memorable in the world.

He was not going to say what he thought the result would be, but already it had had this result. The strongest part of what remained of the Turkish military forces had been destroyed in the Caspian and the Caucasus, where they were greatly concerned for what the Turks were doing, and where it was difficult for them to interfere.

The Palestine victory had already made all the difference, but he thought they would see from what he would say about another field that more than that was coming.

They knew something about Bulgaria, but he was now going to tell them what they did not know. A convention had been signed by which hostilities between Bulgaria and the Allies ended at noon that day. After an enforced pause, owing to the prolonged cheering, Mr. Bonar Law announced that in these necessarily hurried negotiations, there had been complete harmony between the British Government and the Allies, and he added that Mr. Balfour and himself saw the Premier on the subject on Friday last.

While unable to give the exact terms of the convention, he announced the Allies' acquisition of complete control of the railways, which meant control of Bulgaria, and said that it was that he referred to when remarking there was something in connection with Turkey he could not say, but which they could all think. "This convention—to leave prophecy means," he added, "that communication between Germany and the East in that direction has been cut off. The Berlin dream of a German Middle East is gone, and gone forever."

Before examining what a Bulgarian surrender meant Mr. Bonar Law, after a brief but warm tribute to Great Britain's allies, paused to review the British effort since he thought they had never spoken enough of what was being done by their own country.

"I say this of the part Great Britain and the British Empire have played in this war," he said. "It is as great if not greater, than the part played by any nation in any war. Now let me tell you something we have done. Look first at our navy. It has played a comparatively silent, but leading part. But for the British navy, the American troops would not be here. But for the British navy, the war would have been over long ago, and not in victory for the Allies.

"Look at other things, comparatively small. Look at the part we have played in finance. We have lent upward of £1,600,000,000. Think what that means. It is not money. As I said in the House of Commons the other day, £1,000,000,000 of money represents the labor of 1,000,000 men for two years. I can say it now—it would have been too early to have said before—that just before America entered the war, we marketed every security we possessed. We had risked everything we possessed to the last shilling, not for ourselves, but for our allies."

"Looking at another small thing, the ever-growing stream of victories, and over the whole line no single attack had been unsuccessful, he said. It was a wonderful record, wonderful work. He had no time to attempt a review of their allies' achievements, but he could not refrain from a reference to the Belgian achievements of the last week, resulting in the capture of the whole of the Passchendaele and Clerken ridges, which the British Army spent months in trying mainly to capture last year, and he did not think it right to tell them something of what the British themselves had done.

Since July 18, the British Empire forces had recovered for France 1000 square miles of territory, recaptured 250 French villages, and taken over 120,000 German prisoners, and he felt it was not now indiscreet to say that only the other day, Marshal Foch told the Secretary of War that his admiration for the courage and endurance of the British soldier was no greater than his appreciation of the skill with which those soldiers have been led.

But unity of command, or rather of military effort, was not confined to the western front, and there was one branch thereof whose effect was not fully realized, he thought, and that was the effect of the action of the independent air force upon the morale of the enemy.

There has been one continuous, ever-growing stream of victories, and over the whole line no single attack had been unsuccessful, he said. It was a wonderful record, wonderful work. He had no time to attempt a review of their allies' achievements, but he could not refrain from a reference to the Belgian achievements of the last week, resulting in the capture of the whole of the Passchendaele and Clerken ridges, which the British Army spent months in trying mainly to capture last year, and he did not think it right to tell them something of what the British themselves had done.

"Look at another small thing, the submarine menace threatened the whole alliance. Don't let us be too complacent; it will not affect the result, but it is not over. The world has succeeded in building ships more quickly than the enemy sinks them, but Great Britain, the great mercantile power of the world, is losing ships more quickly than building them, because our yards are taken up with building ships to fight this menace and to provide ships to escort American troops.

"But there is something more, something I am sure none of you realize. We have played all these parts, but look at our army; an army created since the war began. Look at the sacrifices. I am sure none of you realize that the casualties of the British armed forces last year and this together have been greater than in any other allied country."

Turning finally to the result of the military victories, Mr. Bonar Law would not say it was going to be as when a rope breaks suddenly and altogether in a tug-of-war, but he did say that this was the beginning of the end, and that the objects the Allies set out to achieve could all be secured.

If there was any danger, it was not on the battle front. Up to quite recently, the Germans apparently thought they could go on fighting, and if they wished to impose their terms on the world, or if they did not wish to turn to the Allies and say, "Let's have peace," meaning to prepare it all over again.

That must not happen. Destruction of Prussian militarism was still the Allies' aim, and they knew how they could secure it. In other words, they were fighting for security for peace in time to come, and that could not be got by treaties.

In contrast with the Allies, Germany, including her Socialists, talked pacifism only when things were going badly, but what the German aims were, and are, must be judged not by what the Germans had been saying, but by what they had been doing—with Russia and Rumania, for instance. There was no one present or in the government who did not long for peace, but there could be no peace until the Germans were beaten, until they knew they were beaten, until their own people realized that the ideals for which they were fighting were contrary to the will of the world.

There is no definite news from the Cambrai front, but the city's fall is imminent. The Allies are fighting their way rather slowly over the network of water defenses and obstructions, but as a military factor Cambrai is of no further use to the Germans. South of Cambrai, the Allies have brilliantly breached the entire Hindenburg line on about an eight-mile front and advanced a maximum depth of two miles. The British and American work here

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

British Airmen Drop Bombs on German Destroyers and Attack Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges With Machine Guns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Monday) — The Royal Flying Corps, acting in conjunction with the navy in the Belgian offensive from Sept. 23 to 27, dropped bombs on enemy destroyers and attacked Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges with machine guns. The Admiralty announced tonight.

He was not going to say what he thought the result would be, but already it had had this result. The strongest part of what remained of the Turkish military forces had been destroyed in the Caspian and the Caucasus, where they were greatly concerned for what the Turks were doing, and where it was difficult for them to interfere.

The Palestine victory had already made all the difference, but he thought they would see from what he would say about another field that more than that was coming.

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CHASING GERMANS ON MUDDY ROADS

In the following letter an American soldier who has already given readers of The Christian Science Monitor an account of the opening of the Château Thierry drive, describes the pursuit of the Germans and the condition and appearance of the captured territory.

II
Here is another of my experiences during the second battle of the Marne. Either next day or the day following the opening of the Château-Thierry drive (we lost all track of dates and days of the week) another big advance was made. Again the roads were jammed with traffic of every military description. Gangs of engineers were repairing the roads. We pulled out our guns and carried them forward about 15 kilometers. It took almost all day to do it, for we would travel about half an hour, then stop and lie by the road for two or three hours, till we got the right of way. For the first time in our experience we saw the work our guns had been doing. Whole fields were plowed to bits and towns were brought down so completely that hardly a wall stood. We saw the first dead, German, French and American. All along the road was thrown German equipment. In . . . by the road we beheld three Boches, stretched out with gas masks in place. Apparently they had been gassed and had attempted to get pure air next to the ground; but with no success. Their overcoats, haversacks and various articles of equipment were scattered all around them.

Farther on we saw holes dug in the bank of the ditch, which served for defense instead of trenches to both Boche and Yankee. They were just large enough to squeeze the body in, and were, from evidences, dug in urgent haste. They probably dug them with the left hand while fighting with the right.

At a crossroads just outside of a shell-blasted town, where a big stone crucifix stood, the Germans had placed a machine gun. Empty ammunition belts capable of holding 300 bullets each were piled up around it, telling better than could any words of the terrific fight that must have gone on before it was captured. French gangs of engineers had buried all the dead, but three big heaps of rifles and O. D. equipment left a story that needed no elaboration.

Fields and woods were filled with scouts and outposts, looking for any German who might have been in hiding and left behind by the rapid and necessarily unthorough advance of the infantry. Quite a few prisoners were picked up that way. We saw two of them.

With the intention of delaying our progress, the enemy at one point built a ten-foot fence of huge trees and barbed wire. The trees were set close together, so that a team could not pass through except at one gap, where it was necessary for their own retreating vehicles to pass to leave it open till the last minute. Then it was too late to bar it up. All their work was for nothing; we walked through as easily that was all.

One thing I'll never forgive the Germans. Whenever it rained in the night they retreated, making it necessary for us to chase up within range through the rain and over muddy roads. Then, too, they would always shoot mustard gas on a rainy night. It sticks to the wet leaves and drops on you even days after it is sent. We got well soaked that day. The Germans seemed to be making a stand, and so we remained where we were.

That afternoon things straightened out. About five o'clock couriers and officers came running from here and there, looking for more ammunition.

Three German tanks had been spotted in a certain farmyard and all the "75's"

batteries were going to fire at them if they could get hold of extra ammunition.

They got it, I guess. Our battery took some shots along with the rest. I heard that the three tanks and four others were wiped out.

with heavy planks. It struck me that only cowards would bother about such great precautions for safety.

We didn't fire in that position that night. The "doughboys" couldn't find the Germans and the infantry colonels and majors couldn't find their commands. We pulled out to advance again, forward about a kilometer, into a badly destroyed town, and waited there in the road while our major tried to find the infantry. Shelling was opened up on our road, only the range was a little bit long, and the shells all went over our heads and landed in a woods a hundred yards away. But they worried us enough. We paid our respects to each one of them by "saluting" prostrate upon the ground. Finally the major took us out of there and by a circuitous route led us back to the farmhouse whence we came. He couldn't find the infantry and the infantry couldn't find the Germans, so there was nothing to fire at from the new positions, and as German artillery apparently had a line on said positions it was best all around not to take it up.

Once more at the edge of the woods we used for an echelon, the order was to unharness, go to bed and get some sleep. Dawn was just breaking. Something else broke too before we got to sleep. A bedlam of artillery fire and machine-gun fire told us that the Germans had at last been located. We had just completed unhampering and had spread our blankets for a bed when the order came to harness up. Something was on. We were told to tie our horses harnessed to trees, and again attempt to sleep. Without blankets the ground was pretty hard, but we long ago became used to sleeping anywhere, even sitting in the saddle on the march.

Then it began to sprinkle. All we had to put over ourselves was our rain-coats. Again a runner came and told us to unharness! It began to rain and before we were unharnessed it was pouring, but then we had the saddle blankets off our horses since they were unharnessed, and we crawled under them.

Did you ever go out camping and have it rain three or four days in succession, with sudden starts and stops so that you can get just far enough away from shelter in the interval to get soaked before you get back? And, everything being drenched, you don't get dry for days. That is the life we led the greater part of the drive. We could not undo our rolls and pitch shelter tents because at any moment might come a call, and taking them down and rolling them up would delay us, or else we would have to leave without them. So all we had was our saddle blankets and when they got wet through both above and beneath we were S. O. L.—simply out of luck, that was all.

One thing I'll never forgive the Germans. Whenever it rained in the night they retreated, making it necessary for us to chase up within range through the rain and over muddy roads. Then, too, they would always shoot mustard gas on a rainy night. It sticks to the wet leaves and drops on you even days after it is sent. We got well soaked that day. The Germans seemed to be making a stand, and so we remained where we were.

Nowhere is this home seen to greater advantage or in a more wonderful aspect than in the matter of food production. Here figures are the best illustration. In spite of the exceptional difficulty created by the shortage of labor, Great Britain has increased her arable area by 2,142,000 acres since the outbreak of the war. Over 1,400,000 new allotments have been put under cultivation, and this increased production has enabled Britain not only to supply her own needs but to divert cereal imports to France and Italy to meet any shortage in those countries.

One of the most impressive passages in the whole pamphlet is that short paragraph under the heading, "How Britain Helps Her Allies." "This is a subject," the authors of the pamphlet say, "upon which our gallant allies

BRITAIN'S EFFORT IN THE WAR

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 27 and 28.

III
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After describing what Britain has endured with cheerful and unbroken determination from air raids of various kinds, and recounting the splendid work done by the Mercantile Marine, the recently issued pamphlet dealing with Britain's war effort goes on to consider the great achievements of the

paid their government about \$1,000,000,000 a year by way of taxation; during the current financial year they are paying taxes to the tune of \$2,270,000,000. This is in addition to the vast subscriptions to war loans and the large amount raised by war bonds, etc. Britain's national debt has increased from \$3,270,000,000 to \$4,900,000,000.

The prices of all commodities have been enormously increased, and the British housewife can now obtain for a sovereign (approximately \$5) only half the amount of goods which she could purchase with the same sum before the war. Yet Britain is prepared to bear cheerfully any further sacrifices.

BRITISH PROBATION WORK DEVELOPING

Constructive Methods of Juvenile Courts Prevent Crime in Children and Indicate the Trend of Further Social Reform

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—The very word probation indicates a change of thought on the part of the public toward what should constitute true penal reform. It is an excellent word used in connection with the desire to build up character and it has, as it were, blazed a trail along which those who are devoted to the care of the new generation can pass along cheerfully to their goal.

To the enthusiast, much looked-for events almost invariably seem slow in coming, and having come, they are apt to miss some measure of their anticipated value. Many people have felt that juvenile courts, instituted of recent years, have not been the success that it was hoped they would be, but they are such a vast improvement upon the old days that they offer much ground for great encouragement.

Before juvenile courts can really be centers of human hope and regeneration, as they easily could be, the whole probation system will need a very great stimulus, but it does not do to forget that if it had not been for the war, the work of the Home Office in all penal reform would have had greater opportunities of development,

while the private societies and groups of people who do so much to raise the general attitude of the public, and consequently of government departments, toward these questions of reform, have been obliged to suspend part of their activities temporarily, but the question is by no means dormant and much progress is in the making.

It is doubtful if anybody who has not had actual experience of life in great cities in their poorest neighborhoods can imagine that a large measure of juvenile crime originates in a mere desire for fun and activity and sense of bravado. How many can realize the extreme monotony of a career that starts a small boy upon a harmless joke which develops later into an offense against the accepted code of human conduct and finally throws him into the arms of the prison official. Somebody once said that over-crowding was responsible for many of the "adventures" of boy thieves, who sally forth, not so much in order to steal, as to escape from the congested atmosphere of one of two rooms, and pit cleverness and dexterity against the formidable weapons of the law.

Every sympathetic worker knows by experience that this is true, knows that the untold energy that develops in happier circumstances into useful activities is apt to be driven into undesirable channels as things are in crowded cities with but few chances of amusement and enterprise.

Those who are ever tempted to feel disheartened by what seem to be the slow steps of social progress should find out what has already been accomplished and how the impetus gains. Greater numbers of people become interested in what constitutes social progress; they are aware that all things are possible, and in proportion as they recognize this fundamental fact they ignore the pessimistic point of view that sees difficulties at every corner of progress. The world we live in seems to have improved since the days when thousands of little children were sent to prison. Now, happily, that kind of punishment has vanished for all children under 14 years of age, and with rare exceptions, for all under 16, and little scraps of humanity who purloin farthing apples are no longer charged officially as they used to be as "felons," or frightened out of their wits and their honesty by the red-tape procedure which was ludicrously unfitted to their understanding.

Ten years ago children's courts were started in order to keep the children away from grown-up offenders, and consequent immoral infection. Birmingham has the great honor of having been the first city in Great Britain to start a children's court, three years before the children's act made them obligatory. The real value of these courts will, however, be felt in full force only when the whole attitude of the law has altered toward the child offender. At present the young offender is still apt to be regarded as though he were a veritable criminal, and a great lesson may be

learned from the United States, which in its more progressive centers looks upon the children's courts as places for the protection and redemption of the child, a clearing-house, as it were, from which the potential evil-doer can be sent upon the way which will be the most likely to turn him into a good citizen and give him a chance to develop the latent good, inherent in everybody.

It is the stigma of having been "convicted" that the future will endeavor to avoid, and that avoidance is largely accomplished through what is generally known as child-probation, or giving the child another chance, under the wise and kindly supervision of a probation officer who is a duly appointed person sometimes assisted by volunteer workers, whose business it is to know about the life and conditions of a child on probation.

Children who are up before the magistrate may be dealt with in a variety of ways; they may be sent to industrial or reformatory schools, fined or chastised, and various other methods are employed, but after years of ex-

periment the best and most tried workers have come to see that the wisest plan of all is to allow the magistrate to exercise the privilege of postponing the legal punishment, letting the prisoner go under promise of good behavior. Very naturally the question arose as to who was to see that a child or a person so warned was really leading a better life, and thus the probation officer arrived upon the scene.

Probation officers are appointed by the Home Secretary in the Metropolitan Police Court District of London, and in other places by the magistrates; sometimes they are men and sometimes women, but they are always subject to the control of the court so far as their work is concerned. As a matter of fact the work of probation in London, started by the Probation Act in 1908, was hampered owing to a lack of suitable officers. Police court missionaries, Temperance Society officers and others already working in the courts often undertook the work and many still carry it on. In other places special probation officers are appointed and as the work is coordinated and developed it will be necessary to put the whole system upon a proper and definite basis. Special officers, called children's probation officers, have been appointed by the Home Office, and so far these are women, and it is obvious that women should invariably look after their own sex and after little children, though big boys are more often suitably proportioned by male officers.

Supposing that a child for some offense, very often consequent upon his environment and bad companionship, is brought before a magistrate, the accustomed mind will soon gauge the conditions of the case and will judge that the child requires a better guidance than he has in his own home. He discharges the child on condition that he is of good behavior, and places him under the care of a probation officer to the intent that he shall be assisted to make a fresh start and be brought under good influence. If the child or the parents do not keep the conditions laid down during the period of probation, which is anything from 12 months to three years as a general rule, the probation officer brings the child before the magistrate that he may deal with the offense originally committed, and those magistrates who have their work at heart and who recognize the value of probation work, keep in touch with their cases and ask for reports from the officers from time to time.

It will be obvious to anyone that probation work is preventive work in its widest sense. It is the state acting as guide, counselor, and friend through the medium of a trusted and reliable person. "The essence of probation is constructive friendship," wrote Mr. Cecil Leeson in his excellent small volume upon the probation system, and those best qualified to judge regard the future of the work as of immense importance in the period of reconstruction.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 330)

"Sitting Bull's" Old Moccasins
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Noting the article in The Christian Science Monitor concerning "Sitting Bull" brought back old memories. The writer was living at that time within a short distance of Lost Yales, N. D., and the year previous to the "Wounded Knee" Battle that ended the earthly life of Chief Sitting Bull, there was a great Fourth of July celebration at Bismarck, N. D., and the old chief was greatly wanted in the parade showing the advance in civilization of the once great Lost Race. Sitting Bull thought himself very wise. He loved money. Major McLaughlin, knowing his propensity for wanting money for any service rendered by his people or especially by himself, told some of the young bucks he wanted them in the parade, but said nothing to the old chief. He finally asked the major how much money they would give him to be in the parade. The major ignored him. At last, as . . . as the Fourth of July drew nearer, the old chief began to get very curious and finally begged to go with the rest of his people for the great occasion. During the parade a student from some of the eastern colleges who had been preaching during the summer months (his vacation) in the little church at Glencoe, approached the old chief and asked him to exchange his heavily beaded moccasins for a pair that he had bought for the occasion, highly colored, which greatly pleased the old Indian. He exchanged and gave the young Philadelphian the old soiled ones. They both felt rich with the new possession. The student remarked he would not take a thousand dollars for them. The old chief thought he had made the best bargain, marched on in the parade, happy, and no doubt thinking he had been well paid for his part in the day's doings. That was his last Fourth of July celebration. He was killed in the "Wounded Knee" Battle the coming winter. His people were greatly influenced by him and his death ended the war spirit that he cast over them.

(Signed) MRS. M. E. P.
(No. 333)
German in Public Schools
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The baneful effect of the study of German in the schools, with the idea back of it of Germanizing America, was made plain to the writer by the following instance:

About five years ago a young person, attending a public high school in the Middle West, where German was the only other language taught besides English and Latin, took up the study of German. As was the custom at that school, after the student had had enough German to enable him to read and write in that language he was given a correspondent in German about his own age, and of the opposite sex.

Through this subtle influence, this young student was, at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, thoroughly in sympathy with Germany. Later, however, when the United States entered the war, the student's illusion was broken.

(Signed) C. S.
Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18, 1918.



Picture shows how practically every member of the British family is engaged in war work

LORD PIRRIE VISITS THE EGIS SHIPYARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During his tour of inspection in the shipbuilding areas of the northeast coast, Lord Pirrie, Controller-General of Merchant Shipping, paid a visit to the Egis yard. This yard, which is now nearly completed, was begun last November. It covers roughly 16 acres, and the most interesting feature is that it is entirely worked by electricity. It has four berths in each of which a ship 430 feet long, by 56 feet beam, and about 10,000 tons deadweight, can be built. A plater's shed, 532 feet by 100 feet, contains all the most up-to-date electrically-driven machinery for working steel.

Direct gas-firing furnaces for frame and plates are installed. The means of erecting the material when worked on the slips is provided by 20 steel derrick posts 98 feet long, with 35-foot derricks, four on each side of each ship, with an independent electric winch capable of lifting three tons to each derrick. Six other portable electric winches are also provided for use when required.

In order that American readers may realize what Britain's contributions to her weaker allies have meant, we give a few of the principal items: "First, she has loaned them sums totaling \$16,000,000, and this total is being constantly augmented."

"France and Italy alone have received from Great Britain 99,000,000 tons of coal and over 90,000,000 tons of explosives. The amount of grain supplied by Britain to her allies would suffice to make a loaf as large as the Woolworth Building.

"More than 1,000,000 tons, deadweight, of British shipping is exclusively employed in carrying food, coal, and other supplies to France."

"Notwithstanding the great demands

PRODUCE EXPORT IN NEW ZEALAND LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—Figures made available by Mr. G. W. Russell, Minister for Internal Affairs, show that as regards the export of domestic produce in its relation to the number of inhabitants, New Zealand leads the world with £22 18s. 8d. a head, followed by Belgium with £21 2s. 10d. and Switzerland with £14 10s. 1d.

In 1883 New Zealand's foreign trade represented £801,110; in 1916 it stood at roughly £60,000,000, representing £54 4s. 2d. a head of population. For many years the balance of trade has been in favor of the Dominion.

TASMANIA BEGINS STEEL SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tasmania.—A contract has been entered into between the Federal Government and the Mersey Shipbuilding Company, Tasmania, for the construction of two steel steamers, each of 5500 tons deadweight capacity.

These will be the largest ships ever built in Tasmania, and the first attempt at steel shipbuilding. Shipbuilding in Tasmania has practically been confined to the construction of wooden steamers and sailers, the largest being about 400 tons.

HAWAII TAX COLLECTIONS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Tax collections in the territory for the year ending June 30, 1918, amounted to \$5,130,056.63, according to the treasurer's report. Bank deposits reached a total of \$34,512,712.

IOWA First Farm Mortgage AND TAX FREE

Municipal Bonds

BULGARIA AGREES TO ENTENTE TERMS FOR AN ARMISTICE

(Continued from page one)

a matter on which the next 48 hours is expected to throw light.

All eyes are now eagerly turned toward Turkey. It is no longer believed that anything short of complete disintegration of military and economic resources could have forced Bulgaria to ask for an armistice and terms. The condition and plight of Turkey is known here to be not a whit better than that of Bulgaria, and now, with the prospect of being completely cut off from her allies, and threatened from the north and south with armies high in morale and flushed with victory, the question with officials here is, when will Turkey make a move.

Officials who are now quite convinced that Bulgaria has reached a stage of military impotence and sincerely desires to be out of the conflict, harbor no doubt whatever that the Central Powers have done their best to keep their Balkan ally in line. It is realized that more significant than the military and moral advantage to the Allies, is the effect that the defection of Bulgaria will have on the morale of the German people and of the people of Austria-Hungary in particular.

Little stress has been put on the economic situation created by the collapse of Bulgaria as a military factor in the war, though this is perhaps the keynote to the whole situation.

"After Bulgaria will come Turkey," said a high official of the government on Monday. "As regards food supplies, Turkey, together with Bulgaria, is facing an acute crisis verging on starvation. This food shortage, which Germany was not able to supply, is one of the chief reasons why Bulgaria is seeking peace at this time."

Continuing, the same authority, who is thoroughly conversant with the situation, said: "With a terrible drought extending throughout the Balkans and Rumania, there is an impending shortage of food which made it impossible for Bulgaria to face the coming winter as an ally of Austria-Hungary and Germany. Her withdrawal simplifies the situation, as it opens the way for the Allies to control the lower reaches of the Danube, which will bring them to Odessa and the Black Sea."

While the elimination of Bulgaria from the contest opens the way for the rehabilitation of Rumania, there is much doubt here whether, from a military standpoint, this is of great importance. The military losses of Rumania have been so great, and as a result of exploitation by the Central Powers the economic condition is so bad, that at the present it is doubtful if it would serve the common cause to spend so much time and send so much material as would be necessary in order to bring Rumania's military strength into the contest. At the same time, it is fully realized that the Allies will spare no effort to free Rumania from German domination.

Kaiser Takes Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Throughout the week-end, the German and Austro-Hungarian press displayed considerable uncertainty as to the course of events in Bulgaria, but continued to assure the public that powerful forces had been dispatched to Bulgaria's assistance, and to insist upon King Ferdinand's continued loyalty to his allies. A direct Sofia telegram yesterday, however, denied the German version as to Mr. Malinoff having made the armistice proposal on his own initiative, adding that it had been formally declared in competent Bulgarian quarters that the Premier came to the decision to propose peace in complete agreement with the competent factors of the country.

The impression thus conveyed that the Bulgarian move was really serious, was strengthened by a further Sofia message announcing that King Ferdinand, acting on the Cabinet's proposal, had issued an ukase pardoning Messrs. Stambolieski and Gheneadi, the respective leaders of the agrarian and Stambulist parties, and all their political friends, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment after Bulgaria's entry into war. The ukase also restored their civil and political rights, notably their parliamentary mandates.

Meanwhile in the Central Empires, conferences for the discussion of the situation are the order of the day.

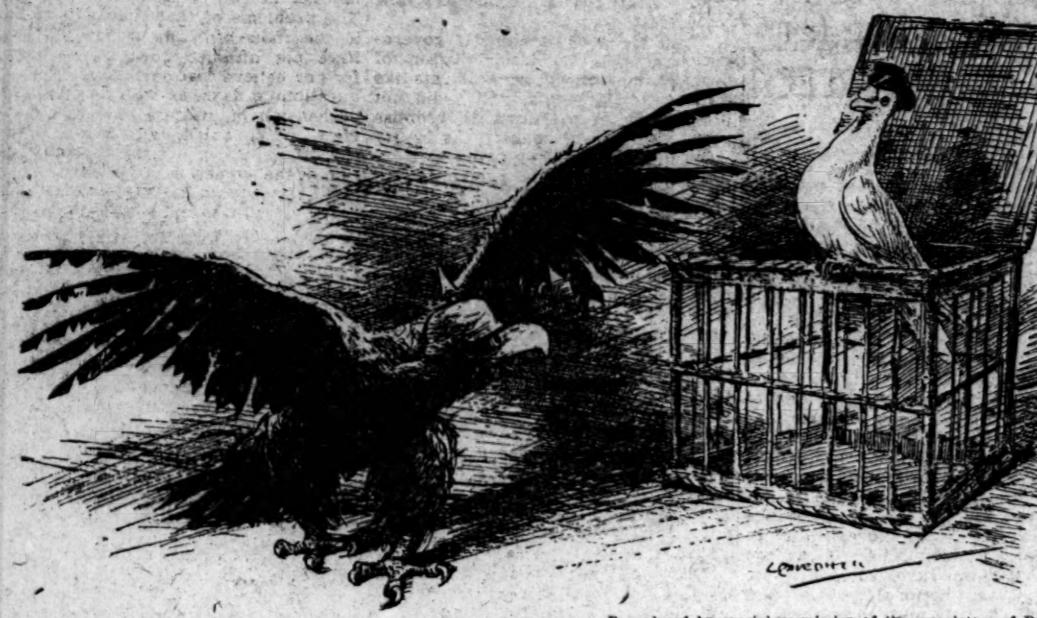
At German main headquarters, the Kaiser presided yesterday over a conference attended by von Ludendorff, von Hindenburg, Count von Herling, von Hintze, and the head of the Kaiser's civil cabinet, and the government is expected to make an important statement to the Reichstag Main Committee today.

Simultaneously the Emperor Karl presided over the Crown Council in Vienna, where talk of emergency measures such as the formation of a coalition government and federalization is rife.

Scene at the Front
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—A telegram received from Salonika gives the names of the Bulgarian envoys to Gen. Franchet d'Esperey as Mr. Liapatchef, Minister of Finance; General Lukoff, commanding the Second Bulgarian Army, and Mr. Radoff, a former minister.

Details have also been received of the manner in which the Bulgarian officer communicated to the French general Bulgaria's demand for an armistice. It was about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the attention of an outpost on the line held by the French troops was attracted by the sounding of a bugle. Then an immense white flag was waved a few hundred yards from the line and a bugle again



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In Reserve

German Eagle (To German Dove). "Here, carry on for a bit, will you? I'm feeling rather run down."

sounded, while the bearer of the flag, accompanied by three or four officers, advanced toward the French troops.

The officer in charge of the post ordered his men not to fire and, accompanied by four of his men, advanced with bayonets fixed toward the Bulgarian parliamentarians. When about 50 yards from each other the two groups stopped and the Bulgarian and French officers approached each other, the Bulgarian stating that his superior officer wished to be taken to the commander-in-chief of the allied armies.

The officer referred to was taken blindfolded to an automobile and driven to headquarters and, being ushered into a small room where Gen. Franchet d'Esperey and his staff were, he declared himself to be an envoy from General Todoret commanding the Bulgarian armies, charged with a request for 48 hours truce to allow of the arrival of envoys from the Bulgarian Government to negotiate a peace and eventually peace terms.

The French general wrote out his reply and handed it to the Bulgarian officer, who saluted, and after being again blindfolded, was escorted back to the front.

From that point the drawing was conducted by relays of tellers and clerks.

POLITICAL UNITY IN SIBERIA ACHIEVED

Serbian Premier's Opinion
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Before it was known that Bulgaria had actually signed peace, Mr. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier, now in Paris, was asked in an interview if, in his opinion, the question of a change of dynasty should be raised in the peace negotiations.

"It would be a bad policy," he answered, "if the Allies would be mistaken if they believed Tsar Ferdinand has followed a course contrary to the will of his people. I know the Bulgarian government well, and its instincts are imperialistic and overbearing.

Effect in Rumania
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Bratashan, former Vice-President of the Rumanian Senate, in an interview published by Le Petit Parisien, declares that his country is following the developments with great interest, which may lead to important results. If the Bulgarians ceased hostilities and the Allies reached the Danube and broke German resistance, they would liberate the Dobrudja, and the Turkish débâcle might then be looked for, as well, says Mr. Bratashan.

This would pay the first debt of honor owed by the Allies to Rumania, who came to the Allies' assistance at a very difficult moment and at the price of very heavy sacrifices.

MR. WILSON DRAWS FIRST DRAFT NUMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was an impressive scene when the President of the United States, on Monday, blindfolded and surrounded by a group of the distinguished officials of the nation in the large marble "caucus room" of the Senate Office Building, drew from the glass lottery bowl the first capsule, serial number 322. This was the signal for the opening of the lottery drawing for more than 13,000,000 men, made liable to military service by the recent extension of the draft to include men between 18 and 21 and between 31 and 45.

Several circumstances combined to make the scene an imposing one. The President of the United States, on his way to ask the Senate to grant political rights to the women of America in order to justify the world's faith in the Republic's liberality and its ability for leadership, performed this simple function of picking a capsule as a symbol of impartiality and equal justice in sending millions of men to the field. The black cloth with which the President was blindfolded was taken from the covering of one of the chairs used in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which by these drawings, as M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, recently said, "is to be made good for the world."

The glass bowl from which the capsules were drawn had been brought from Independence Hall in Philadelphia for Monday's ceremonies and rested on a structure composed in part of timber from the original rafters of Independence Hall. Beside it was some timber taken from the old frigate Constitution.

Drawers of First 15 Numbers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, in opening the drawing of

draft numbers on Monday, insisted on being blindfolded, as was the rule with all others participating; then, after the first number had been drawn and recorded, the next 15 numbers were drawn in order by Vice-President Marshall, Senator Saulsbury, president pro tem of the Senate, Speaker Clark, Secretary Daniels, acting Secretary Crowell of the War Department, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Deut of Alabama, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House Military Committees; Representative Kahn of California, the ranking Republican of the House Military Committee; General March, Chief of Staff of the army; Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the navy; Lieutenant-General Young, retired; General Crowder and Colonels Warren, Wigmore and Keefer, of General Crowder's staff.

From that point the drawing was conducted by relays of tellers and clerks.

The French general wrote out his reply and handed it to the Bulgarian officer, who saluted, and after being again blindfolded, was escorted back to the front.

At the same time the Omsk Premier has arranged with the Cadets and non-Socialist parties at Vladivostok for General Horvath to become a member of the Omsk Government, and remain in the Far East as Russian High Commissioner.

Meanwhile, the Japanese staff announces that Blagovchensk is entirely cleared of Bolsheviks, and that the hunting down of the dispersed Red Guards now constitutes the only military operations in the Far East.

Americans Joined Japanese

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Sept. 25)—A portion of the American forces joined the vanguard of Japanese troops which reached Blagovchensk. The remainder of the Americans left Hadarovsk and are advancing westward.

Prisoners Disarmed

TOKYO, Japan (Sept. 20)—(By the Associated Press)—Fifteen thousand armed Austro-German prisoners from Blagovchensk reached Heiho on Sept. 18 and were disarmed, according to a statement issued at the War Office. The statement says that the Japanese and Chinese, which have been on duty along the Amur River entered Blagovchensk with the main force of cavalry when that city was taken by the allied forces.

French Commissioner Arrives

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Eugene Regnault, French Commissioner at the Allied conference at Vladivostok, has arrived here. In an address to the Russian people he declared that France desired to give relief to the Czechoslovakians and extend aid to Russia.

KEI HARA HEADS NEW JAPANESE CABINET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kei Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiyu Kai Party, has been appointed Premier of the new Japanese Cabinet, succeeding the Tera-uchi administration. The other members of the new Cabinet include: Viscount Yasuda Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Giuchi Tanaka, Minister of War, and Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of Marine and Navy (a reappointment).

The new cabinet represents a complete victory for the opposition or Seiyu Kai Party, which was reorganized by Prince Ito and of which the Marquis Saionji has for many years been the head.

ITALIAN WAR COMMITTEE MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian Premier presided over a meeting of the War Committee on Friday.

grain, fodder and fats are better this year than last, but the potato prospects are uncertain and the meat and fruit position is worse. The sugar and the winter vegetable supply are as good as last year. Some skepticism is displayed concerning supplies from the Ukraine.

APPEAL MADE TO CALL REICHSTAG

Socialists Urge Indemnification of Belgium—Conservatives Firm on Their Traditional Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A report of the conclusion of the Reichstag Main Committee debate on the ministerial speeches, shows that the Conservative spokesman remained by his party's traditional standpoint, and denounced democratization and parliamentarization, which, he said, were desired by the enemy to weaken Germany.

He also insisted that the Chancellor should regard himself as the Kaiser's minister, whose function was to direct affairs on his own responsibility, and declared that renunciation of Belgium and of war indemnity would bring Germany no nearer peace.

Meanwhile the Minority Socialist spokesman insisted that Belgium must be fully indemnified and moved the immediate convocation of the Reichstag in a public sitting to clear up the position.

During the debate Count von Hertling appealed afresh for the settling aside of differences, and promised a relaxation of the political censorship.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF WORK ON CLYDE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An influential and representative committee has been formed to supervise the joint Anglo-American commemoration of the Walter Raleigh centenary on Oct. 29.

The honorary members of the committee are Mr. Balfour, Dr. Walter Hines Page, and the Earl of Reading, while Viscount Bryce is chairman.

A special service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Oct. 27, and on the following Tuesday the Lord Mayor will preside over a public meeting at the Mansion House, at which Mr. Balfour, Lord Bryce, Sir Ian Hamilton, and American representatives will speak, while Mr. Edmund Gosse will deliver a panegyric on Raleigh.

A local Devonshire committee, with the Earl of Fortescue as president, is arranging a special Devonshire commemoration, while members of the national committee will read papers on the various aspects of Raleigh's life and work at later dates.

Meantime the idea of a Raleigh house in London to be used for promoting intellectual cooperation between British and American scholars, is being favorably considered.

FIRM HAND AGAINST DEFEATISTS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Ronald McNeill, M. P., speaking at Canterbury on Saturday, said that it was possible, if the sacrifices of the past were not to be lost, that stern measures would have to be taken with some people in Britain. It might be that Mr. Lloyd George and his government would very soon find that they were dealing with a dangerous state of feeling which, while not in the least general, ran in small currents in different parts of the country. If this should happen, let the government appeal to the country, which was absolutely sound.

He hoped that Mr. Lloyd George would let it be known that at the first sign of defeatist tendency, or endeavor in any quarter to arrest the hand which was now striking against the Kaiser and all his works, he would be prepared to make an appeal to the British people. Mr. McNeill has been proposed as a Conservative candidate at the general election for the Canterbury division.

GERMAN FOOD PROSPECTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that Vice-Admiral von Tieckler is now to act as naval secretary during Admiral von Capelle's absence, instead of Vice-Admiral Behncke, who is placed at the disposal of the commander of the high seas fleet.

LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The liberation of Palestine was celebrated in many churches throughout the country yesterday and at St. Paul's, where the Bishop of London preached a sermon. The Lord Mayor and city sheriffs attended in state.

CHANGE IN NAVAL COMMAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that Vice-Admiral von Tieckler is now to act as naval secretary during Admiral von Capelle's absence, instead of Vice-Admiral Behncke, who is placed at the disposal of the commander of the high seas fleet.

Make this delicious New Soup!

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROMAN, Italy (Monday)—The

Heat milk in a double boiler. Add peanut butter, onion, bay leaf, chopped celery and other seasoning. While milk is heating, melt butter in a separate saucepan and stir in flour, as for cream sauce. When smooth, add the milk, after straining through a sieve. Serve at once, with croutons.

Book of 100 other New Recipes on Request

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

GREATER OUTPUT OF COAL URGED

Larger Need Because of Expanding War Program, Says the Fuel Administrator—Why Coal Is Not Being Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, has issued a statement in regard to the urgent need for "an increased output of coal during the next six months" and the means being undertaken by the Fuel Administration to obtain it.

Each mine is called upon to produce its equitable share of the weekly quota. This share is based on present conditions and previous results at that particular time. Each miner will be expected to mine his proper proportion of his mine's quota.

The necessity for an enlarged supply is particularly pressing in the bituminous fields. The output required of the soft coal mines between now and March 31 next, is 12,234,000 tons per week.

These additions to the output, as compared with last year, are imperative because of the expanding war program of the nation, and to assure adequate supplies for American factories and American homes.

LIBERTY LOAN A PLEDGE OF PEACE

Lord Robert Cecil Declares That
Every Dollar Now Subscribed
Brings the End of the World
Conflict a Minute Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade and Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, has cabled this message to the Liberty Loan Committee:

"You have asked me for a word as to the significance of America's Liberty Loans to our people over here. I think their greatest significance is this.

"Finance is a mystery to most ordinary people. They do not understand the intricacies of banking and treasury operations. But the public loans of the nations at war with Germany are something more than this. What the peoples lend to their government, what the governments lend to each other, is not gold, but goods—not dollars or pounds or francs—but food and clothing and munitions of war.

"Each subscriber to a Liberty bond contributes to the commissariat of the armies at the front and to the households of the civilian population behind the lines as surely and directly as if he loaded with his own hands the transports that cross the Atlantic.

"Nowhere today is this contribution being made on a mightier scale than in the United States, through the great Liberty Loan campaigns. Seventeen million Americans subscribed to the third Liberty Loan. I do not venture to predict the numbers that will respond to the call of the fourth loan, but I am convinced that the record of last April will be easily surpassed.

"Here in England we are raising money by a continuous issue of bonds, and it is impossible, therefore, to calculate the number of separate subscribers, though we know that in the last four years the total amount subscribed comes to more than £500 per head of our population at the outbreak of the war.

"One thing is certain: The Americans who buy Liberty bonds will be united not only with each other, but with millions upon millions of Englishmen, Frenchmen and Italians, in offering their resources to a common cause, the cause of freedom against oppression.

"This concentration of all our resources is essential to give us a speedy victory, and the fourth Liberty Loan is not only a renewed call to all Americans, but an encouragement to the allied peoples of Europe and a pledge given to the future peace and good will of humanity.

"The night is far spent; the day is at hand." Every dollar subscribed to the Liberty Loan brings peace a minute nearer."

Loan Totals Mounting

Reports From Many Sections of
United States Are Gratifying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Figures on the Liberty Loan are regarded as satisfactory, but warning is given that the public should not be too sanguine, since naturally the most successful returns are given the greatest prominence, but there are many quarters from which nothing is heard because the reports would not be so good. All the people must do their utmost during the campaign to assure the subscription asked.

Subscriptions totaling \$44,000,000 for Boston and vicinity were reported in the New England district. The total amount for the entire district doubtless is much above this figure, as no reports have been received from either Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont.

One of the best reports received thus far comes from Baltimore, where in excess of \$40,000,000 has been subscribed. This is more than that city subscribed in the entire third Liberty Loan drive. The hope of the Baltimore committee was to obtain \$25,000,000 on the opening day of the fourth campaign, and its hopes were exceeded by more than \$15,000,000.

A telephone message from New York on Monday night said that the second day's business there was very good, but that greater strides are predicted for later in the week. About \$50,000,000 in first payments now is in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank there, but subscriptions of about \$275,000,000 are reported unofficially to have been taken.

"Indications generally are that subscriptions now are larger than they were in the first two weeks of previous loans," San Francisco wired on Monday evening. About \$25,000,000 in unofficial sales was reported. In Utah, 31,000 subscriptions have been taken and eight honor flags have been claimed.

The Minneapolis district, which plans a short campaign, declared on Saturday night official figures showed 36 of its counties had gone over the top. "We are very much pleased, and will give you a satisfactory result," the message concluded.

Iowa reported unofficially that 61 of its 98 counties had achieved their quota.

The upper peninsula of Michigan was declared to have oversubscribed its allotment.

Saline County, Kansas, was claiming a record because every city, village and precinct within its borders had made a 100 per cent subscription record. The County itself has oversubscribed its quota by more than \$1,000,000.

Vinita, Okla., is asking the privilege of naming the first ship of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to be christened under the Liberty Loan contest plan. These contests will not

be decided until the loan campaign is over.

Other communities exceeding their quotas, according to late reports, are Glenn Ellyn, Ill.; Napoleon, O.; Kerman Cal.; Skowhegan, Me., and Long Beach L. I.

Greetings to Zionists

Secretary of the Navy Speaks for
President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Zionists in America have already subscribed for \$1,008,150 of the Fourth Liberty Loan. These subscriptions were made directly following an appeal by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at a meeting here at which thousands of Jews hailed America and her allies as the liberators of Palestine from Turkish control.

Greetings from President Wilson, delivered by the Secretary of the Navy, were received with great enthusiasm, and the meeting was turned into a loan rally, unexpectedly, but not without unstinted response from the audience.

Secretary Daniels said in part: "President Wilson, speaking for the whole American people, has expressed the hope that the New Year which has just begun for you should bring that greatest happiness for which you have prayed during the centuries, the end of your homelessness, the beginning of a new, a self-respecting life for the Jews as one of the great family of free enlightened and enlightening people. It is my conviction that the national Jewish homeland will be the model land of which your immortal leader, Theodore Herzl, dreamed and wrote.

"But the hopes of all small nationalities of all forward-looking humanity, will be in vain, unless America and its allies win that victory which I had in mind when recently I said I had on my calendar only one engagement, the day I shall march behind the marine band, behind Pershing's soldiers, into Berlin.

"Not until Germany has been utterly defeated, not until the brutal Prussians and the Hohenzollerns and Hindenburgs and Ludendorffs and von Tirpitzes have been humbled in the sight of God, that God whose name they so often take in vain, and in the sight of man, and sue for peace that shall be made in Germany but not by Germans, not until then shall we pause."

Truce at New Orleans

Racing Question Put Aside During
Liberty Loan Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A truce was declared on Monday for the duration of the Liberty Loan drive between the contending factions on the question as to whether horse racing should be allowed in New Orleans this winter. Mayor Behrman and Charles Weinberger, chief of the American Protective League, conferred, and the following statement signed by them was issued from the headquarters of the league:

"In view of the imperative necessity of the united energies of New Orleans being devoted for the next three weeks to the Liberty Loan drive and the fact that a continuance at this time of the controversy in regard to horse racing during the period of the war might bring about bitterness and might divert the attention and efforts of many of our people from the great task now before us, we thought it to the best interest of this community to make the following agreement:

"First—All campaigning for or against horse racing, including the

solicitation of names and their publication in the press, shall be suspended for the period of the present Liberty Loan drive.

"Second—No publicity of any kind, direct or indirect, to be indulged in by either side.

"Third—Meanwhile, either side shall be at liberty to employ any other legitimate method for the purpose of convincing federal or state authorities that horse racing should or should not be permitted to continue for the period of the war."

Mr. Weinberger had made public on Monday morning the names of 216 firms and business men who signed the protest against racing which the league sent to the War Industries Board and the Post Office Committee on Friday.

New England's Response

First Day's Bond Total Estimated at
Over \$75,000,000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Results of the initial day's drive for the fourth Liberty Loan in New England were immensely gratifying to the officials in charge of this district, which has a quota of \$500,000,000. Subscriptions aggregating between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 were taken, according to unofficial estimates, while N. Penrose Hallowell, executive chairman of the New England committee, in a statement issued on Monday afternoon, stated that the amount officially received at the Federal Reserve Bank, for the first day, aggregated \$44,000,000. This did not include Worcester's \$16,000,000, which carried it "over the top" the opening day, and but few returns had been received at that time from beyond Massachusetts' borders.

The public response to the "buy early" appeal is shown in the comparative figures for Boston which, for the first day, were officially given as follows: Fourth loan, \$18,000,000; third loan, \$17,100,000; second loan, \$12,500,000. The total official number of subscribers reported was 25,245. Honor flags have been awarded to forty communities, which have filed complete returns.

Greek Support of Liberty Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—An appeal for support of the Liberty Loan by the Greeks in the United States, issued by N. G. Kyriakides, leader of a Greek committee here to get help for the unredeemed Greeks of Asia Minor, says:

"If you desire to drive the Bulgars out of eastern Macedonia and the Young Turks out of our father's lands, Thrace and Asia Minor; if you desire to liberate our enslaved brothers summing up to 3,500,000 souls, and the other Christian nationalities who have been groaning for centuries under a despotic tyrant, the Turks buy Liberty bonds to your utmost."

**JOHN B. JAMESON
NAMED FOR SENATE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N.H.—John B. Jameson of Concord, chairman of the New Hampshire Committee of Public Safety, was nominated for United States Senator at the Democratic convention on Monday afternoon. Mr. Jameson will run against George H. Moses, also of Concord, who is the Republican nominee for the vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. Mr. Jameson was practically the unanimous choice of the convention. He never ran for office before, but was chairman of the Democratic state committee from 1908 to 1914 and secretary for two years previous to that.

"First—All campaigning for or against horse racing, including the

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES SUFFRAGE IN SENATE SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

suffrage to women vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle which seems to me to affect its very processes and its outcome.

It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it. "I had assumed that the Senate would concur in the amendment, because no disputable principle is involved, but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country.

"Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute federal initiative for state initiative, if the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable, within any reasonable length of time, if practical at all. And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

"That judgment, I take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness, for reasons which I shall state very frankly and which I shall hope will seem as conclusive to you as they seem to me. "This is a people's war and the people's thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing room or the political considerations of the caucus. If we be indeed democrats, and wish to leave the world to democracy, we can ask other peoples to accept, in proof of our sincerity and our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led, nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions. Our professions will not suffice. Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for—asked for in this particular matter. You ask by whom? Not through diplomatic channels; not by foreign ministers; not by the intimations of parliaments. It is asked for by the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing, and who are willing to put their destinies in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they do.

"I do not speak my conjecture. It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all. Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, workaday folk are thinking, upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragic war falls. They were looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the West to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited; and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this in ignorant defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen

but we have not, they will cease to believe in us; they will cease to follow or to trust us.

"They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and, as of course, this justice to women, though they had before refused to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of the women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system or life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counsels, we shall be only half wise.

"That is my case. This my appeal. Are we alone to refuse to lessen, are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war. Shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice, and toll, and not to a partnership of privilege and right?

"This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women-service rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of efforts in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them.

"We cannot isolate our thought and action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose, and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others. The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers, whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties, and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The tasks of women lie at the very heart of the war and I know how much stronger that heart will be if you do this just thing and show to our women that you trust them as you in fact and of necessity depend on them.

"Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset, or is it not? I tell you plainly, as the commander-in-chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questions, or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately when the war is over. We shall need them in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sym-

pathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world.

The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of the women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to pre-

serve what is right and fine and worthy in our system or life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counsels, we shall be only half wise.

"That is my case. This my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based. The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ."

"Another portion of his speech that is worth particular notice is the reference to the world struggle's present meaning, whereby the President shows that no nation whatsoever may continue after taking into consideration what might be the war's issues. The most important of these issues must be the guarantee to weak peoples that they shall receive the same rights as the mighty. But the greatest enterprise of the conquerors, and President Wilson has not the slightest doubt who the conquerors will be, is the organization of the League of Nations.

"Is the President's ideal perchance, too beautiful, too difficult of realization? Maybe so; but mankind has suffered so greatly as a result of this war that it would be surprising if such sufferings were not followed by a new organization which would carry with it the promise of a future less darkened and less painful."

Chile Applauds Wilson Views

SANTIAGO, Chile—Newspapers here applaud the sentiments expressed by President Wilson in his address at New York on Friday night. They say

that the speech confirms once more the wish of President Wilson that the world shall have a peace founded upon right and legality by the democratic nations of the world. This peace, they say, will place right above the force of cannon.

**PENSACOLA BECOMES
DRY TERRITORY**

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Pensacola and vicinity became dry territory at midnight on Monday, Sept. 30.

The sale of intoxicating beverages has been discontinued, through the application of the ten-mile zone law by orders of the War and Navy departments. The zone act is enforced to protect the enlisted personnel stationed at the naval air station here and at Ft. Barrancas.

El Diario Universal says: "President Wilson pledges himself to maintain peace for and by humanity by means of mutual sacrifices in the cause of universal moral progress. It is only by adopting the disinterested principles of President Wilson that true peace will be attained. Never

has there been a clearer or more exalted ideal of humanity than that which President Wilson has outlined.

La Epoca says: "The President's address has exceptional interest and will make a profound impression on all by its sublime disinterestedness, renouncing, as it does, all desire for territorial and economic domination. If Germany does not accept the peace thus sketched, she will not be able to pretend that the world does not desire peace, but must admit that the world is only determined not to have a German peace."

El Diario Universal says: "President Wilson pledges himself to maintain peace for and by humanity by means of mutual sacrifices in the cause of universal moral progress. It is only by adopting the disinterested principles of President Wilson that true peace will be attained. Never

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN POWERS

New Jersey Official Says Property Willed to Enemy Aliens Cannot Be Turned Over Without Refunding Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N.J.—An interesting construction of the alien property custodian's legal powers has just been made here by Vice-Chancellor Lane, who has decided that A. Mitchell Palmer cannot demand that the portion of the \$5,000,000 estate of Adolphus Keppeleman of South Orange, which was willed to enemy aliens, be turned over to him without first giving the refunding bond to the executors.

Schulz & Ruckaber of Philadelphia are the lawyers and power of attorney of the German beneficiaries. The executors are prepared to make payments and are authorized to pay over and propose to do so. Schulz & Ruckaber are prepared to give the necessary refunding bonds and are holding the property subject to the will of the Alien Property Custodian.

In his decision the Vice-Chancellor says the holders have full power to represent enemy aliens, to receive the shares involved, and to execute and deliver the bonds. But Mr. Palmer objects to this transaction.

"He insists," says Mr. Lane, "that this property be turned over to him absolutely. He says the statute is inapplicable to him, and that the executors must pay to him without exacting the refunding bonds. This construction is impossible. The act deals with property of enemy aliens and the interests of alien enemies in property, not with property in which alien enemies have an interest, and the authority of the Alien Property Custodian is over the property of and interest in property, not in property in which alien enemies have an interest."

"I have always supposed that the constitutional interdiction against the taking of private property for public purposes without due process is as effective in time of war as in time of peace, and that the government may not take private property without compensation or without providing a means by which compensation may be made, as in case of eminent domain."

"I am of the opinion that the shares cannot be turned over to the custodian, nor, at the present time, to the holders of the power of attorney, and I will advise a decree that the shares be held until there is a change in the situation."

The Vice-Chancellor directed the trustees to turn the shares into the Court of Chancery.

HUNGARIANS DESIRE TO EXPRESS LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A mass meeting of Hungarians will be held here on Wednesday, and plans will be submitted as to the ways in which Hungarians in this country may most effectively work for the victory of America in its fight for world democracy.

The call for this meeting has been sent out by the Committee for Magyar Democracy, which has telegraphed to George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information:

"Hungarians of New York City regret the embarrassing position in which the Committee on Public Information has been placed by disclosures concerning the activities of Alexander Korda, chairman of the Hungarian-American Loyalty League, an organization under its auspices."

The message says that Hungarians in America feel that they are entitled to an opportunity to take a stand which will dispel any doubt as to their loyalty and express their desire to support whole-heartedly the war aims of America and her allies.

BOY SCOUTS AND PEACH PIT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The plan of the War Department, which asks consumers to save all peach pits and nut shells, has been heartily shamed by the Boy Scouts of America, who have pledged themselves to 100 per cent patriotism in winning the war.

As has been explained, the carbon obtained from the pits of fruits and the shells of nuts is an absolute necessity in the production of gas masks for trench use. The Boy Scouts of America are urging families to realize the importance of this practice. Barrels and other containers are widely distributed in the stores for this purpose.

AMERICAN RED CROSS COUNCIL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the fifth installment of its statement setting forth the use that is being made of the Red Cross war fund, the American Red Cross War Council deals with the activities of the fourteenth division of the Red Cross, which covers all parts of the world outside the war zone. This installment says in part:

"The fourteenth, or insular and foreign division of the American Red Cross, was organized in November, 1917. In the beginning it consisted of 11 chapters, three of which, in Syria, Turkey and Persia, were inactive. The other eight have grown to a membership of 100,000 adults and 125,000 juniors. The finished product of their efforts brought to the Red Cross storehouses represents a yearly value of \$1,500,000. To the first war fund drive,

this division gave \$267,462.63. Its quota to the second drive was \$300,000. Its actual contribution was \$1,710,000."

The statement speaks of the activities of chapters in Argentina, Valparaiso, Peru, the West Indies, Hawaii, Japan and other countries. It concludes as follows:

"From this brief summary of what Americans all over the world are doing to assist in this great work for humanity, it may be seen to what an extent the American Red Cross has become, not only a factor in relieving distressed humanity, but in awakening a sentiment of helpfulness in all quarters of the globe. Through the fourteenth division Americans in foreign lands have been kept in constant touch with the ideals of Americanism, and given opportunity for service in a truly noble cause."

UTAH I. W. W. LEADER HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Arraigned on charge of sedition and espionage, Joe Rogers, local secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, pleaded not guilty and was committed to the county jail to await trial in default of furnishing bail of \$10,000.

In the complaint Rogers is specifically charged jointly with Alex Zenios, a Greek printer, who was arrested in his shop in West Second South Street a few days after the appearance of the seditious dodgers in Salt Lake City, with attempting to incite strikes and with promoting unrest and sedition among workmen with a view to crippling war essential industries.

Rogers admitted that funds of the I. W. W. had been received by him during the last few weeks and that he had paid the money out to "unknown members" for the spreading of propaganda. He disclaims any responsibility for the printing or circulation of the dodgers, but admits that he gave money "to certain members who came here from the East" to spread propaganda for the furtherance of the I. W. W. cause.

FEDERAL ORDER IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Nebraska State Railway Commission is in revolt against the Post Office Department of the United States, and in effect charges it with usurpation of power.

The difficulty had its origin in the recent order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson, requiring all telephone companies to make and collect installation charges of \$5, where the rate is \$2 or less per month; \$10 where it is over \$2 and less than \$4, and \$15 where it is over \$4. The Nebraska commission has a standing order that the charge shall be \$2 in each case, and that sum shall be retained to the patron if he keeps the instrument for a year.

EXPORT TRADE-MARK FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in Washington urges the adoption of a distinctive mark to be placed on merchandise exported from this country for foreign use. Acting upon a suggestion made by B. S. Cutler, chief of the bureau, in a letter to the Merchants' Association in favor of this mark, the executive committee of the association recently adopted a resolution approving the label "Made in U.S.A." to be printed in plain type on all goods destined for export.

ANOTHER LINK IN HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Another link is soon to be added to the Jefferson Highway, that magnificent road which is to connect Canada with Louisiana, by the collection by Natchitoches parish, this state, of \$30,000 in cash for construction of that part of the highway which passes through that parish.

The money is now in the parish treasury and the Natchitoches police jury has applied to state and federal officials for their due share of funds for construction of this part of the highway.

COOPER UNION SCHOOL UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Students Army Training Corps has a recognized unit in the day technical school of Cooper Union, where the academic instruction and scientific and technical laboratories of the institution which are equipped with machinery costing more than \$150,000 will be placed at the disposal of the government for use in fitting officers for the new draft army.

HOME ORCHARDS IN NEBRASKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The State Horticulturist, in conjunction with officials of the State Agricultural College and editors of state farm papers, is conducting an intensive campaign for the purpose of interesting Nebraska farmers in planting home orchards. This is a conservation measure, with the principal object of again furnishing Nebraskans with a home-grown crop of apples, and the incidental one of saving sugar in the years to come.

COTTON DISTRIBUTION OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The federal committee on cotton distribution will establish offices in Atlanta immediately, according to a telegram, Sept. 26, to the local office of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, from Charles J. Brand, chairman of the committee on cotton distribution selected by the War Industries Board.

AMERICAN RED CROSS COUNCIL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the fifth

installment of its statement setting forth the use that is being made of the Red Cross war fund, the American Red Cross War Council deals with the activities of the fourteenth division of the Red Cross, which covers all parts of the world outside the war zone. This installment says in part:

"The fourteenth, or insular and foreign division of the American Red Cross, was organized in November, 1917. In the beginning it consisted of 11 chapters, three of which, in Syria, Turkey and Persia, were inactive. The other eight have grown to a membership of 100,000 adults and 125,000 juniors. The finished product of their efforts brought to the Red Cross storehouses represents a yearly value of \$1,500,000. To the first war fund drive,

GERMAN INFLUENCE AMONG SOCIALISTS

Vojta Benes, of the Bohemian National Alliance in Chicago, Traces Alleged Propaganda to National Party Channels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charges just made public by Vojta Benes, executive secretary of the Bohemian (Tzsch) National Alliance, with offices in this city, throw considerable light on the pro-German influences which, it is alleged, have been and are being brought to bear on the Socialist Party in the United States.

On learning that S. Nuorteva, head of the Finnish information bureau in New York City, had challenged the authenticity of the Bolshevik documents obtained in Russia by Edgar Sisson, and given out by the Committee on Public Information, Mr. Benes wrote a letter to this bureau, in which he charged that Nuorteva appeared before a gathering of National Socialist officials and representatives in Chicago, on Aug. 10 and 11, and, on behalf of the Bolshevik Government in Russia, denounced the Entente Allies as being directly responsible for the distress into which Russia had fallen, and warned the Tzsch-Slovak Socialists that the Entente was simply playing a shameful game with their nation.

Mr. Benes makes public these alleged facts in order that the federal authorities may get at what he believes to be the connection between Bolshevik-German agents in this country and the influences which have kept the American Socialists bound to an un-American platform. Mr. Benes, in his letter, reviews the long and persistent struggle made by the Tzsch-Slovak and Jugo-Slav Socialists to persuade the so-called American party leaders to support the war on autocracy. The original denunciation, by referendum, of the St. Louis platform and the referendum which is now being taken as to splitting the American Socialist Party, have been discussed in these columns. As to what was actually said and done at the recent convention, Mr. Benes says, in part:

"The convention protested against the abuse of the Tzsch-Slovak Army for the purpose of overthrowing the Russian workers' republic. It declared against the [allied] expedition to Russia. The American Socialist Party thus took a stand with the Bolsheviks." Mr. Benes says that "the Tzsch-Slovak comrades present at this conference received particularly the attention of the convention. They were Comrades Cejka, Beranek, Horacek and Novak, all prominent members of the Socialist Party. Nuorteva told them that the Bohemian name would be shamed because the Bohemian troops helped to overthrow the first Socialist [i.e. Bolshevik] state. This was calculated to bring about antipathy among the Tzschs against our Russian expedition. Some of them came to me in sad disillusionment. When I asked for proof, they told me what Nuorteva had said."

The letter then declares that Nuorteva told the Socialists how the Allies, opposing an organized, orderly, Bolshevik state, refused an appeal by the Bolshevik leaders for military leaders. This was said to have been early in the Bolshevik movement. The Bolsheviks asked the Allies to help them remove the 12-inch guns abandoned by the old Russian army; but the Allies, Nuorteva is said to have charged, refused. Thus, these guns were permitted by the Allies to fall into German hands, afterward to be used to "murder French, British and American workingmen."

"But the main and gravest accusation," continues Mr. Benes, "is this: When the Bolsheviks became the rulers of Russia, they declared to the government of the Allies that they were willing to hold the eastern front, but, of course, under condition that they would be recognized by the Allies. But the Allies did not answer this declaration at all and did not recognize the Bolshevik Government."

"It is clear, he [Nuorteva] said, that it was important for the Allies, in the first place, to destroy the Bolsheviks, to break the government of the first Socialist Soviet republic, which became a terrible bugaboo to the capitalistic states of the Allies. And so they lost the guns which are now bombarding the western front—thus making the war last three years longer, to the detriment of their own people—rather than help the Bolsheviks."

It is pointed out that this Bolshevik plea which Nuorteva is alleged to have made to the American Socialists was calculated to touch their tenderest spot—capitalism. It was made to appear that the Allies were at fault, that they were using the Tzschs as tools—and all the while the true status of the Bolsheviks as German agents was suppressed. This actually had the effect of frightening the Tzsch-Slovak and Jugo-Slav Socialists, who were fearful of betrayal by the Allies.

Continuing Mr. Benes' recital of Nuorteva's alleged propaganda: "Or, in other words [Nuorteva is declared to have said], the Allies do not care a thing about political democracy. Their fight, in the first place, is not a fight for democracy; it is a capitalistic struggle. They do not care so much to beat Germany as to beat Bolshevism, Socialism."

It is pointed out, in connection with the alleged facts set forth in Mr. Benes' letter, that the attack on the Allies, which for a moment shook even the intelligent patriotism of the Tzschs, dovetails perfectly with the German-Bolshevik propaganda conspiracy, as revealed in the Sisson documents.

With reference to Nuorteva's denunciation of the Sisson documents as "brazen forgeries," Mr. Benes, on be-

half of the Tzschs, of whose brave conduct there can be no question, asks what the Finnish press agent has to say about the Chicago incident. "I would like a reply," Mr. Benes says, "plain and sincere enough to make it clear who used an honest weapon and who a dishonest one."

MASSES DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Max Eastman, editor of The Masses; Floyd Dell and Henry J. Glintenkamp, associate editors; Arthur Young, cartoonist; John Reed, contributing editor, and C. Merrill Rogers, business manager, went on trial, for the second time, on Monday in the United States District Court, charged with attempting to promote disloyalty, mutiny and shirking of duty in the American military forces.

Clarence Stedman of Chicago succeeds Morris Hillquit as counsel for the defendants, and associated with him is Walter Nelles. The government is represented by Earl B. Barnes, Candler Cobb, Assistant United States District Attorney, and Vincent H. Rothwell.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Why has Vorwaerts, Socialist weekly German language newspaper, published by the Social-Democratic Publishing Company, been allowed to retain its second-class mailing privileges months after the second-class privileges of The Leader, Socialist newspaper, published in English by the same organization, had been withdrawn? This is the question that has been asked repeatedly here.

Recently when all rights of mail delivery to The Leader were denied and when Victor L. Berger, its editor, was appealing to fellow Socialists to contribute to a fund to finance his defense during his trial at Chicago for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, Vorwaerts published this notice:

"Send letters, money, in short, all mail matter, to us hereafter only direct to Vorwaerts. Many have hitherto used the address of The Social-Democratic Publishing Company or to The Milwaukee Leader is delivered by the postoffice. But if it is addressed to Vorwaerts we get it... The Milwaukee Vorwaerts still has all the postal rights it ever had and may therefore send and receive matter through the mails unhindered."

This was seemingly a plain attempt at evasion of postal restrictions against Vorwaerts was summoned to appear at Washington Sept. 9 to show cause why the second-class privileges of his publication should not be withdrawn. He told them to go, saying through his publication in German:

"The government does not give reasons for its action. No. We are to show why the Postmaster-General should not proceed against us. That is the legal way of the law, here in America."

Meanwhile the editor of Vorwaerts began to instruct his readers how they could receive the newspaper in case the second-class rights were withdrawn.

He appealed to them to send him 50 cents for each subscription that he might use third-class postage.

He told them in German:

"We are convinced that the Socialist press is now in serious danger. In other words, we are prepared for anything and our readers and friends must also be. For anything!"

So far, no action has been taken

and Vorwaerts still enjoys its second-class privileges, with arrangements made with its readers whereby it can still serve them if the government acts against it.

RENT PROFITEERING TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.—Profiteering in rent and food has reached such a point in this city that a municipal committee on profiteering has been organized with Mayor Samuel T. Ladd as chairman and E. H. Baker, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as secretary.

Flagrant cases of profiteering are being investigated by committees which include representatives of the steel shipyards, the wooden shipyards, the navy yard and the army.

Owners of property where high rents are alleged and merchants who are alleged to have boosted their prices unduly are being summoned before these committees to state their case.

The only remedy the committee on profiteering has, in case an alleged profiteer refuses to reduce his rents or charges, is publicity. The committee reports that 90 per cent of the complaints probably will be adjusted by this means.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BARGE SERVICE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At 3:23 P.M. on Saturday, the towboat Nokomis, guiding three barges, cast off from the St. Louis levee, ushering in the revival of river traffic under Federal auspices.

This will be a through trip to New Orleans. M. J. Sanders, Federal Director of the Service, came on from Washington to attend the formal exercises of the sailing. The trip will be made in eight days, moving in the daylight only. Manager Sanders predicted that eventually 100,000,000 tons of freight will be moved annually by the barge line.

ITALY UNITED AFTER CAPORETTO DEFEAT

History of Growth of Knowledge on Purpose of War Among Italian Peasantry Since the Austro-German Offensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In an article appearing in the *Rassegna Italo-Britannica*, or Italian-British review, of which the Director-in-Chief is Dr. Mario Borsa of Milan, Signor Ivanon Bonomi, a prominent member of the Reformist Socialist party and Minister for Public Works in the Boselli Government, traces some of the effects of the war and of the disaster of Caporetto on the peasant soldiers of Italy. After the declaration of war the greater number of the men in public life belonging to parties which would have preferred Signor Giolitti's solution of the situation, accepted the state of things, and either remained silent or in many cases did their part in helping to bring about a successful termination to the war. The feeling for the country, among the intellectual classes, overcame, he thinks, the divergent views of men and parties. Among the lower classes, however, the occurrence of war could not immediately overcome feelings and habits and the effect of propaganda, all of long standing. Accustomed for centuries to be led by the educated classes they had little will of their own and were inclined to render passive obedience to anyone who gave them orders. This was the state of things which prevailed during the smaller wars of the past, but during a long war like the present one, these classes had, Signor Bonomi considers, gone through three stages. In the first place they allowed themselves to be guided by the educated classes, then as the war went on they allowed their inclinations and instincts to guide them and, finally, after experiencing the results of such conduct they had come to understand the language of the educated classes and to unite themselves with them.

These three stages which may be observed in the war in Italy, Signor Bonomi declares, are the result of Italian history and of social conditions in the country both before and during the war. The Italian nation was the outcome of the war for unity which, begun in 1848, came to an end in 1870, and Italy is the youngest of the great European states. Germany which attained state unity at the same time was in reality strong and united before the new empire bound the German Confederation to Prussia. Italy, he maintains, has the faults of youth and has not had time to unite all the social strata thoroughly to the new state. Millions of men were kept apart from the national culture by the sad fact of their illiteracy, an evil against which a struggle, which will certainly have a successful termination, has only been begun in recent years, the result being that numerous classes remain separate from the life of the nation and do not learn to value the precious possessions of liberty and independence.

The country districts did not take part in the national war, Signor Bonomi asserts, and Garibaldi had stated in his "Memories" that he never found the peasants in his ranks, indeed when the Garibaldians met them on their way they found them hostile and this was the case both during the heroic retreat of 1849 and in the victorious expedition of 1860. After Italian unity had been won, the division between town and country still continued. Schools developed their pupils and prepared citizens for the state, and the unity of the country was understood to be a precious thing essential to the development of all forms of liberty. In the country districts, on the other hand, the population had not yet risen to the dignity of being indeed a people. Illiteracy prevented newspapers from being read, and poverty bred rancor, hatred and sometimes violence.

It is only fair to say, Signor Bonomi declares, that during the last 15 years, great progress has been made in reaching this distant and hostile population. Economic development has raised the standard of life among the lower classes; in the north of Italy, especially, great and rapid and sometimes marvelous progress has been made, agriculture, too, has made progress, more particularly in the valley of the Po, and popular education has improved. Universal suffrage, instituted in 1912, has also helped to bring about the unification of Italy. Such changes, however, come about slowly and do not do much to modify the thought of a people unless they have an effect upon the feelings and the ideas: There are, Signor Bonomi states, many parts of Italy in which this cultivation has been lacking, and where it has been carried on it has been due almost entirely to Socialism.

Italian Socialism, he says, has been rigidly Marxist, and no other of the great countries of Europe has so faithfully copied German Socialism. The Socialist movement which has made such rapid progress during the last 20 years in Italy has had neither the simple corporate aspect of English trade unionism nor the Dantonesque phraseology of French Socialism. It has been a class movement, carried on in opposition to other classes and to the State, illuminated by a sort of mystical idealism based on the hopes of a socialistic future. It was anti-militaristic and international and believed that the historic formation of neighboring nations would permit of a detachment, without much difficulty, between the peoples and their states and national organizations. Propaganda of this kind found a magnificent soil prepared for it in Italy through

BRITISH SYSTEM OF NURSERY SCHOOLS

Minister of Education Favors a Period of Voluntary Experiment Applied to the Education of Very Small Children

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A summer school for teachers of young children has this year been held at the Westfield College, Hampstead. At one of the sessions the president of the Board of Education (Mr. H. A. L. Fisher) gave an address to the members of the Froebel Society, Mr. C. J. Montefiore, as chairman of the council of that society, being in the chair.

At the moment of speaking, the Education Bill was not yet an act, and therefore Mr. Fisher was only able to refer to the prospect that it would be placed on the statute book within a few days. Since then not only has that event taken place, but the Board of Education has immediately put into operation the clause with regard to nursery schools in which the president's hearers were most directly interested.

The bill, said Mr. Fisher, depended on its success on the men and women who would work it for the future education of the country, and very largely on the active assistance of voluntary associations and societies of men and women who devoted themselves to the exploitation of educational problems and contributed the results of their experience and knowledge to the educational world of the country.

The Froebel Society had that especial purpose; it was distinctly interested in the important work of educating very young children, and though it derived its inspiration primarily from the work of Froebel, it was not enslaved by any one form of pet doctrine or by the intellectual legacy of any one teacher; it was open and hospitable to all new ideas.

Experiments were wanted. It was probably true to say that there was no department of pedagogy that had experienced more fruitful development than the study of methods of education among children.

The methods for treating this difficult, delicate problem had enormously improved in the present generation, but they were susceptible of much further improvement.

One of the objects of the Education Bill was to provide and develop increased opportunity for this teaching. It empowered local education authorities to provide within their areas nursery schools which children from the ages of two to five years would be qualified to enter. There had been a little discussion as to the proper age, and some had held that two years was too young, others that the higher age limit should be seven rather than five or six. The bill proposed that the age should be from two to five years, and further that the schools should be voluntary, that the local authority should be free to provide or not to provide, to aid or not to aid, and that parents should be free to send or not to send their children to the schools when established. In other words, the department looked forward to a period of voluntary experiment applied to this education of the very young; they wanted people who were especially interested, and specially attracted to the work among young children, to come forward and offer themselves as teachers—perhaps to offer schools. They wanted a great deal of free experiment. The Education Department had not yet completely made up its mind as to what the ideal nursery school should be, how it should be arranged, how far it was desirable to have uniformity, what was the best type of building. Some among their critics urged that nursery schools should be made public elementary schools, but he felt that the time had not come for that; he looked for more experiment before taking that step. The Froebel Society exercised great influence in the training of women for this work and had a valuable opportunity to give assistance, and he assured them that he attached great importance to the work of the society. The country greatly needed women prepared to do this work among quite small children in the schools.

In the House of Commons a good deal was said about the desirability of establishing such schools in the crowded areas of their great towns. Many mothers had no nurseries, no nurses, no expert assistants, and, however good a mother might be, she could not, with a large family, give the required amount of attention to her small children. Consequently, it was pointed out, if these small children were to be brought up as well as they could be brought up, it was desirable that their mothers in crowded town areas should have opportunity for sending their young children to places where they would be looked after, where they would be provided with opportunity for sleep and play, and where their development could be tended.

But in reality the nursery school was not wanted in crowded centers of population only, or needed exclusively for children from homes described in general terms as the poorest. There were problems in the teaching and tending of young children which required very great insight and some experience, and he thought there were many mothers in the country districts who felt that they had not the time to give to their younger children the attention they ought to have. He felt confident that an adequate system of nursery schools in the country would meet a widely felt want and offer opportunity that would be widely accepted.

Indeed he was greatly struck by the fact that, when he was traveling about the country advocating the cause of education and explaining the provisions of the Education Bill,

there was no part of his exposition that aroused more enthusiasm than the nursery schools, and he believed it was by far the most popular part

of the government proposals for educational reform.

It was, he thought, generally agreed that they ought to have small schools, and that these ought to be near the homes of the children who would frequent them. But a system of small and scattered schools naturally tended to be expensive. One of their foremost educationists, criticizing the policy of the bill in this respect, said that the establishment of these schools would be so expensive that there would be very few of them and they would have little influence. Well, it was an administrative problem to provide adequate schools at the least possible cost.

He could not imagine any kind of work likely to be more attractive to young women who cared for children than nursery school work. It demanded great patience, great intelligence, as the young child progressed from day to day. It also demanded considerable knowledge of details in practical matters and formation of habits. There was a widespread delusion that the teaching profession demanded the same qualities from all its members. That was not so. One set of gifts was required to teach quite small children, another set for children of mature age, and another for adolescents. The teaching profession was one of the most honorable, one of the widest, in the world. He wished all who entered it to feel that it was a noble calling which demanded nothing less than the best that every man and woman could give to it.

Mr. C. J. Montefiore thanked Mr. Fisher for his address. He said that the council of the society viewed very hopefully the clauses in the bill dealing with nursery schools. He confessed that a little agitation crossed his mind when Mr. Fisher spoke of being as inexpensive as possible, but he saw the meaning and bearing of the remark. He hoped that the Board of Education and local authorities would be content with nothing less than the best teaching, paid for at an adequate rate, otherwise nursery schools would not be the success they ought to be.

He also hoped that the board and the authorities would bear in mind that there should be no hard, absolute line of division between the nursery school and the elementary school. At present when a child passed from the infant's department to the class above he or she came into a sensibly different atmosphere and under a wholly different method. If this was so with transition from one floor of a building to another, and when there might be expected a certain atmosphere in common, the difference might be more marked if the nursery school were in a building far away from the school where the children would receive their later education.

Mr. Fisher, replying, said that when he spoke of economy in nursery schools he was thinking of the cost of establishment. Of course, the one great problem of education was to get the right teachers in the right room at the right time. The quality of the teacher was the first necessity.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE IN GERMAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Traveling under conditions which obtain in Germany today is little short of martyrdom," says Capt. J. A. F. Ozanne.

"Quite recently a high official belonging to a neutral country received permission from the German Government to travel through Germany to Switzerland. He has, however, decided to give up his journey for the present, because he has been informed by a neutral diplomatist in Berlin, that civilians are constantly subject to very serious annoyance when traveling in Germany on the part of armed soldiers going on leave or returning to the front. It appears that it has frequently occurred that trains have been boarded by soldiers, that civilian travelers have been unceremoniously turned out on to the platforms, and the authorities seem unable or unwilling to prevent this.

In the light of this statement by a neutral diplomatist, the telegram which appeared in the Stockholm *Tidning* of July 9, 1918, is not without interest. In that telegram the *Tidning*'s special correspondent on the west front states that amongst other interesting papers which have recently been captured from the Germans was an order, signed Rusckki, respecting the third reserve division. This order was to the effect that owing to the constant attacks on and plundering of commissariat trains by armed German soldiers, all trains carrying foodstuffs were to be protected by armed men and even by machine guns.

"These are all proofs of the existence of an insubordinate spirit which seems to be manifesting itself in the German Army. Persons who have lately returned from Finland state that there are frequent signs of lack of discipline amongst the German troops there, and petty thefts particularly, which would never have been tolerated in the early part of the war, are now openly winked at by the officers. German soldiers are also seen in the streets in Helsingfors openly selling sugar and other victuals.

"In an army like the German Army, where the men have always been subjected to an iron discipline, it is doubtful if the authorities can afford to wink at even minor breaches of the regulations. When men have been kept under, a big reaction is bound to follow on any noticeable relaxation of discipline, and it is quite possible that there may be some very interesting developments in the German Army in the near future."

MOTOR RACING SUSPENDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the demand for skilled mechanics and the need for conserving gasoline, the Fuel Administration has suspended automobile, motorcycle and motor-boat racing, and speed contests are to be suspended for the period of the war.

ITALIAN WELCOME TO LORD MAYOR

Signor Orlando Tells of Traditional Friendship Between Italy and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—One of the chief incidents of the visit paid to Rome by Sir Charles Hanson, the Lord Mayor of London, was undoubtedly the luncheon given in his honor in one of the halls of the Capitoline Museum by Don Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome, at which, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Signor Orlando spoke in enthusiastic terms of the friendship existing between England and Italy. All the Italian Cabinet with the exception of Signor Fera, who was unable to be present, and all the undersecretaries, were grouped round the tables which were decorated with flowers intertwined with the English colors and those of the Commune of Rome, and many other well-known people, both Italian and English, were also present. Don Prospero Colonna's quotation of the lines from *Cymbeline*, "Let a Roman and a British ensign wave friendly together," was thoroughly apt and Sir Charles Hanson made an appreciative reference to it in reply.

After saying that he greeted the Lord Mayor, the representative of London, the center of a powerful empire, on the spot in which the imperial idea first arose, Signor Orlando said that if the idea of the Roman Empire had been carried out by force of arms, the only method at that time known of civilization, it was also maintained by the power of law (diritto), hence the gratitude felt toward Rome as the place whence a just and equal law emanated. The British Empire, he said, arose at a more progressive epoch in civilization and it also had created for its peoples a just and equal form of law. That empire, the Premier said, was more than a forced combination, it stood revealed as a great association of free peoples, who were free to the extent made possible by their own state of civilization. Its development was destined for defense rather than for offense and for the prevention of the forceful domination of a hegemony suppressing the liberties of the people. England had waged tremendous wars in the course of her history to prevent the uprising of such a hegemony founded on force, but that she was waging today was the most terrible of all, for never before had there arisen such an adversary. The spirit of ancient Rome and its tenacity under disaster was being shown again today, Signor Orlando said, making allusion to the battle of Cannae. Neither Italy after Caporetto, England after Saint Quentin, nor France when danger threatened Paris, had felt their confidence shaken or doubted the issue of the conflict, but had rather increased their energies and their sacrifices for a supreme effort in which they would have a powerful and brotherly companion. The great American people had reacted magnificently, he said, with the splendid victories of the Marne, the Somme and the Aisne, and looked with a firm gaze toward their ultimate aim of victory.

Signor Orlando went on to compare the Entente to wayfarers climbing a lofty mountain and undergoing many hardships on the way. They were now, he said, in sight of the summit, bathed in the sunlight of victory. The vision would sustain them through the last, and perhaps the most difficult hour. There must be no dissipation of their forces in the smallest detail, whether in military, diplomatic and economic, or industrial matters which might serve to render their victory if not more certain at least more rapid.

They must all prepare themselves for the final effort.

Speaking of Italian and British friendship, Signor Orlando said that some mysterious but deep-seated relationship had always bound the hearts and feelings of the two peoples together. The Italian people was tenacious in its affection, and it had a strong and sincere love for England. The hypothesis of dissension between them seemed something quite inconceivable. Italy's friendship for England was one of those things which were above discussion; instinct declared that it existed and must exist, even before reason showed it to be opportune, useful and just. The Prime Minister went on to speak of the love of English poets for Italy, and of how much had been done by English statesmen in order that Italy might become free and independent nation. He told the story of an English soldier who, on arriving at one of the first of the stations in Italy, had declared he would gladly sacrifice himself for that beautiful country. These touching words from a "humble Tommy" showed, Signor Orlando said, the heart of a people, and their ingenuous spontaneity was finer than a song. What he said of the people he meant also as a reference to all the branches of the government, which under all circumstances, good or otherwise, had given their cordial and friendly assistance.

It was to him, Signor Orlando declared, a heartfelt necessity, even more than a debt of honor to utter a sincere and deeply felt word of thanks to the English Government, which was better even than an official expression of gratitude, and was the manifestation of friendship, solidarity and affection on the part of the whole Italian people for the whole people of the British Empire.

LIQUOR AND FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—That one of the strongest measures of food conservation was the prohibition of the liquor traffic was the statement made by the Hon. N. W. Rowell in addressing a large Edmonton audience. "Under union government," he declared, "Canada has led the Anglo-Saxon world in this. Neither party could have done this thing. As I go through the country and see happy women and children I am glad that the blight of intoxicating liquor has been removed. The future will take care of itself, and I think we settled the matter when we gave women the franchise."

ONTARIO PEAT DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—The Government Mines Department of Ottawa sent an engineer to inspect the peat bogs in Elgin County and though he found the quality excellent, the quantity, in his estimation, would not warrant expenditure on development. The Dutton swamps, which contain 1000 acres, were not gone over, though sample from that district was of extra good quality.

The representative of the government will make a second visit of several weeks' duration in order that a thorough survey may be made of the deposits.

CANADIAN PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A large part of the paper used in Australia, and also the sulphite used in local manufacture, are obtained in Canada, was the statement made by A. J. Mullet, federal trade printer for Australia. Mr. Mullet stated that Australia annually purchased about \$10,000,000 worth of paper, a large part of which was imported from the Dominion of Canada, there being only one mill in the whole of Australia.

ANTI-ALIEN LAND LAW IN CALIFORNIA

Recent Decision in Favor of Japanese Resident Recalls Agitation for This Statute Before Legislature in 1913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The decision of the Superior Court at Riverside in the first case brought to trial under the California Anti-Alien Land Law recalls the agitation for this legislation before the Legislature of 1913, and the trip of former Secretary of State Bryan to California to present the views of the Administration.

When the Legislature of 1913 convened, it was soon apparent that legislation would be demanded to curb the growing colonization of California, particularly in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, by Orientals. Farmers complained that once such a colony became started, it spread with amazing rapidity and forced out the American residents. This agitation culminated in what is known as the Anti-Alien Land Law, passed after much talk of the possibility of the embarrassment of international relations with Japan.

The law prohibits aliens ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States from acquiring, possessing or inheriting real property, or any interest therein, and directs that land acquired in violation of the law shall escheat to the State in proceedings to be instituted and conducted by the Attorney-General. Aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold real estate in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes described by any treaty now existing between the United States and the country of which the alien is a subject, and may, in addition, lease lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

The suit in question was brought by the Attorney-General to have a house and lot purchased by Juckichi Harada, a Japanese, in Riverside, and given by him to his three minor children. Neither party could have done this thing. As I go through the country and see happy women and children I am glad that the blight of intoxicating liquor has been removed. The future will take care of itself, and I think we settled the matter when we gave women the franchise.

A demurral urging that the law is unconstitutional by reason of the treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan was argued at length early in the case, and thereafter almost two years elapsed before it was set for trial on the facts.

Upon the trial Harada testified that he desired that his children have a home in the location of the property which he bought by reason of the fact that it is near the school and church which they attended. He, therefore, purchased the property for them, made a gift of it to them, and claimed no interest or ownership in the property thereafter at any time. Judge Craig, in his decision, upheld this view.

SHERIFF DESTROYS LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Whisky valued at \$30,000 was destroyed by the sheriff's office at Coalville. The liquor represents all of that confiscated since the prohibition law went into effect, on Aug. 1, 1917.

Your Convenience In This Matter Should Not Be Considered</h

IRISH CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN SYDNEY

Alleged Intrigues Against the British Government Are Exposed in Prosecution of Seven Men by the Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Arrested by order of the Acting Prime Minister, on the charge of being members of a secret society known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, seven men were brought before the Equity Court in Sydney under an inquiry authorized by a war precautions regulation. Mr. Justice Harvey had been appointed by the federal government to inquire into the question of their continued detention.

The seven men were Albert Thomas Dryer, Edmund McSweeney, Michael McGing, William McGuinness, Morris Dalton, Frank McKeown and Thomas Fitzgerald. By request of the judge, Mr. A. G. Ralston, K. C., who appeared for the Minister of Defense, outlined the crown case. He said that as the result of the simultaneous execution of search warrants in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, important information had been obtained against the seven persons, as well as others in the Commonwealth, whose names will appear during the case—a case showing that the accused, with a man named John Doran, had been for up to three years, engaged in a conspiracy of a highly treasonable nature.

At the beginning of last year the Defense Department learned, said Mr. Ralston, that branches of the Irish Republican Brotherhood had been formed in New South Wales and Victoria, and that a branch was being formed, or had already been formed, in Brisbane, and the seven men before the court were found to be interested in a greater or less degree in the Brotherhood. It was ascertained that in 1915 and 1916, John Doran, an Irishman, had been in the Commonwealth interesting himself in the formation of branches of the brotherhood. Doran went to America in September, 1916. Documentary evidence showed that while Doran was within the Commonwealth he was communicating with a man in America named John Devoy, a leading spirit of an association in America known as the Clan-na-Gael Association which was allied with the Sinn Fein Association, with the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Ireland, and, apparently, directly with German agents.

When Doran left Australia he took credentials from Dalton to John Devoy. Dalton kept a copy of the letter which he sent recommending Doran as representing the Australian Irish Republican Brotherhood. In the letter sent to Devoy, he described himself as having been a member of the old Irish circles in 1867, and described some of the part he took in Fenian disturbances in that year. In another letter written to Archbishop Mannix by Dalton, congratulating the Roman Catholic Archbishop upon some public address, Dalton signed his name, and put below: "An old campaigner of '65 and '67."

In June or July, 1915, continued Mr. Ralston, the Irish National Association in New South Wales was formed in Sydney. On the face of them, the objects were perfectly innocent, but from the evidence as a whole, it would appear that the association was simply a sort of cloak for an interior secret society—the Irish Republican Brotherhood; it was a sort of recruiting ground where people could be tested as to whether they would form reliable members of the inner society.

A letter written from Sydney by Doran to Dalton on July 23, 1916, and taken possession of by the authorities at Dalton's house in Melbourne, stated:

"During a short delay here occasioned through a change of vessels, I am taking advantage of the opportunity to submit goods for the inspection of interested parties. I can see that the results so far are most gratifying. Sales are increasing daily, and I have no doubt that in a short time they will be supplied to every young man in Sydney who is in need of them."

The letter went on to state that several of the men were looking for just such an article, and that he had disposed of them to some of the leading young Irishmen of Sydney; he had been delighted to meet a young Belfast man who was supplied at home with the same article five or six years ago.

That, said Mr. Ralston, taken with the whole of the evidence, was indicative of the supply of arms of some kind.

Another letter from Doran to Dalton, sent from Sydney on Aug. 4, 1916, concluded with words in Gaelic, which, translated, read: "Hold this paper over a lamp, and there will be other news for you on the other side." The letter had been treated with chemicals, and the writing on the other side had been found to read: "I. R. B., Australian Division of N. S. W., sub-circle No. 1, Sydney," with the names and addresses of persons. Another letter of Dalton's explained that the center or circle meant a society of 10 members.

Date Aug. 18, 1916, a further letter from Doran to Dalton said that he had to report "a further increase in the family, and would soon have 13 regular customers."

The next letter, written a week later, was from Doran to Devoy, New York. This letter had been dispatched by someone who was traveling to San Francisco, "thus eluding the British-Australian censor here." It was stated in the letter that the I. R. B. (Irish Republican Brotherhood) had been on foot for some time in Melbourne, and that a start had been made in Sydney and Brisbane. The young Irishmen, especially in Sydney, were flocking to the banner "in a very gratifying manner indeed." The letter asked Devoy whether he considered it worth while to think of "res-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

DOCTORS' STRIKE IN VICTORIA

In Spite of Fact That Practically All Demands Have Been Granted Doctors Formulate New Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Having been granted practically all their original demands, as first presented to the United Friendly Societies of Victoria, the members of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association are still on strike. They now demand that before lodge practice is resumed the Friendly Societies shall dismiss, in breach of contract, the agreements made since the beginning of the strike with doctors outside the British Medical Association.

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PROGRESS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY IN TWO HEMISPHERES

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Orders fixing minimum rates of wages for ordinary agricultural workers for Cornwall, Hampshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Sussex and Yorkshire have been made by the Agricultural Wages Board. Rates were also fixed for special classes of workers (stockmen, horsemen and shepherds) in Derbyshire and Hampshire, and for boys in Cornwall, Lincoln, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Surrey, Staffordshire and Yorkshire. Orders fixing rates for overtime employment were made for Dorset, Devon, Kent, Brecon and Radnor. All these orders will be published at once and will come into force on Sept. 2. At a recent meeting the board discussed the question of the scale at which minimum rates of wages for boys should be fixed in relation to the rates fixed for adult workers, and recommendations received from various district committees were considered. It was resolved to issue notices of a proposal to fix boys' rates for a number of districts in conformity with a general graduated scale for ages from 14 and under to 18.

The recommendations of the Special Arbitration Tribunal, to whom the last periodical claim for an increase in wages to women munition workers was referred and who have heard the parties concerned, have now been received. These recommendations have been considered, and the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Minister of Labor, will issue an order prescribing an advance of 5s. a week for women and 2s. 6d. a week for girls under 18. This order will be applied to all establishments in Great Britain which have already received the Consolidated Women's Wages Order, and will be effective from the beginning of the first full pay following Sept. 1. The Minister of Munitions has at the same time drawn the attention of the War Cabinet to the question of the relationship of women's wages to the wages of men.

In accordance with the national agreement in the engineering and foundry trades, the Committee on Reduction issued one of its periodical awards on July 24, imposing on firms which are members of the Engineering Employers Federation an advance of 3s. 6d. per week to men over 18, and 1s. 9d. per week to boys and apprentices under 18, from the week ending Aug. 10. As provided by the Munitions of War Act, 1917, the Ministry of Munitions is now issuing an order which applies the provisions of the award to a large number of non-federated firms in the engineering and foundry trades.

The Ministry of Shipping has invited the cooperation of the Mercantile Marine Service Association in compiling the new National Service Register, for masters, apprentices and seamen. This register is being drafted to regularize the present system under which seamen obtain their exemption from military service, and thereby to enable an effective comparison to be made between the total number of each rating available for sea service and the present and forthcoming requirements of the Mercantile Marine for each rating.

Under the auspices of the Labor Protection League, a meeting of permanent and temporary foremen in the Woolwich Army Ordnance Department and the Naval Ordnance Department was held recently, when it was unanimously resolved to demand the above.

lition of the present system of annual increments and the establishment of a minimum salary of £4 a week. It appears that under the present system, foremen are sometimes in the position of earning 6s. or 7s. a week less than the men they supervise. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Secretary of State for War on the subject.

A conference of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and various trade unions in the engineering industry is to be held in September to discuss the question of amalgamation. The subject has been under consideration for some months, but the matter was delayed as an alteration of the rules was necessary to enable the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to put forward definite proposals. Over 20 societies are involved in the scheme, which, if carried into effect will give the amalgamated societies a membership of well over 500,000.

The Miners Federation of Great Britain, at a recent meeting at Southport, agreed to the extension of the Conciliation Board, which expired on July 31, for the duration of the war and six months after the declaration of peace. It will be recalled that at the annual meeting of the Miners Federation in July it was agreed to abolish the conciliation boards and to centralize the machinery for dealing with the general wage in the national federation.

A strike on the London tubes to enforce the demand for equal pay for equal work caused a considerable amount of inconvenience and annoyance to the general public. The strikers came out in defiance of their leaders, and without giving the customary notice. Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, told the strikers frankly that their action only prejudiced their case and refused to enter into negotiations until they returned to work. Eventually the strikers decided to resume work on the understanding that negotiations would be opened up as soon as they did so. At a mass meeting of railway workers, when the decision to resume work was taken, it was resolved to instruct the various strike committees "to remain in being until the principle of equal pay for equal work has been conceded." Many of the workers took day's holiday before returning to work. The question which is now being negotiated is a claim by the women workers for an increased advance of 12s. 6d., to bring their wages up to the level of the men's.

VANCOUVER SHIP MEN SEEK HIGHER PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation representative of the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia recently waited upon the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, urging upon him that their action only prejudiced their case and refused to enter into negotiations until they returned to work.

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EQUAL PAY AND 'BUS GIRLS' CASE

Conversion of Public Opinion During Recent London Strike Meets Favorable Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an article entitled "It's Only Fair!" published in The Common Cause, the question of equal pay for equal work, in relation to the recent strike of women omnibus and train workers, is dealt with in a simple and forcible manner.

"The last ten days," the writer says, "have seen a conversion of public opinion almost as remarkable as that which took place eighteen months ago in favor of women's suffrage. The principle of equal pay for equal work has been accepted, and as great a step has been taken toward the economic freedom of women as was taken toward their political freedom when men of all parties accepted the women's suffrage recommendations of the Speaker's Conference.

"Workers in the women's movement know that this change of public opinion, like the granting of women's suffrage, is really the result of long years of toil. But the fruit of our labors has ripened so suddenly that we can hardly believe our eyes.... A fortnight ago we wrote that the women teachers were engaged in the first great series of battles for this object.... In the days that have gone by since then other women have done so, and almost before the battle was well begun public opinion has accepted the principle. It has accepted it so readily that it has been impossible not to wonder whether even the first strike was really necessary, whether the 'bus girls' might not have gained the justice which they seek without the hindrance of the life and productivity of the community which is caused by the holding up of one of the great public services. It is still a graver question whether the railway women who have since come out, and who appear to have done so without the consent of their union, did not put a long-suffering public to unnecessary inconvenience and do some harm to a good, and we may add, a popular cause. These are questions which it is hardly possible for anyone outside the organizations involved to answer. We admire the courage and initiative of the girls, and we hope that they do not and will not forget their responsibility to the community, which is chiefly made up of their fellow workers and the fighting men who have the heaviest burden of effort and suffering to bear. The submission to bad and unjust conditions would have ultimately injured our fighting strength and our national life as much as a strike; no one whose opinion counts has advocated any such submission, but reasonable patience during negotiations is not submission, and some of the trade union leaders who have urged it are men who have done everything to deserve the confidence of the women workers.

"The public has not urged it; for the public toiling along burning pavements... turning away disappointed from shut-up stations... have had their eyes fixed on the principle of equal pay for equal work, and, at least during the 'bus strike,' were convinced that the girls were right. It has been a great advantage that the principle of equal pay has now been fought for.

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Why Not Have a
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For it is any instrument or
any voice always at your
command in the comfort
of your own home.

Our monthly play while
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New fall and winter boots with high
or military heels, black, tan, gray, kid or
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in an industry carried on in the streets, so that all the people who go about in the streets have been able to see with their eyes that the work is equal. Nobody outside the factories knows what goes on within them, and the equality of the work of men and women teachers is known only to those who take some interest in the educational world; but everybody who has gone about London (except among the few who keep their own carriage) has seen the 'bus girls running up and down the steps, collecting fares in rain and darkness... doing exactly what men do, and some people think, doing it even better than the men. Therefore, everywhere during the strike one has heard the same phrases: 'How ever shall I get home?'... 'Oh, this strike does make things difficult.' But the girls are right. They do the same work as the men, they ought to get the same pay. It's only fair.'

"We know from many glorious pages of our past and our present history that if once the British public is convinced that a thing is 'only fair' it will put up with a good deal in order to bring it about. London working people are a sort of concentrated essence of British public, and there is no doubt that in this case they have grasped the fact that the women's demand is 'only fair' and are prepared to support it. What is perhaps even more remarkable is the way in which opinion in general has suddenly—as it appears—realized that it is not only to the women that equal pay for equal work is 'only fair.' For years the most enlightened women leaders have been urging that unequal pay was not only unfair to the women workers, but a grave danger to the men, who might return from the war to find themselves undercut and ousted from their trades by cheap labor; for years they have been saying that the only right and fair way is to give equal pay for equal work, so that in every employment the best worker will get the preference without regard to sex. For years those enlightened ones have seemed to be voices crying in the wilderness. Now, suddenly, the truth has been realized and accepted by the press, by the trade unions and by the men and women in the street. There are, no doubt, other battles ahead... and it will take men a little while to realize that equal treatment for women in all spheres is the only fair way for all. But the effect of the 'bus women's strike' and the way in which it has been supported by the men will be lasting."

POLICE CONSTABLES' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—It was reported at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council that the Police Commission has refused to recognize a police constables' union. Mr. Queen, an alderman, asserted that the council must stand solidly behind the men until they get thoroughly organized. A motion pledging this support was passed.

"The public has not urged it; for the public toiling along burning pavements... turning away disappointed from shut-up stations... have had their eyes fixed on the principle of equal pay for equal work, and, at least during the 'bus strike,' were convinced that the girls were right. It has been a great advantage that the principle of equal pay has now been fought for.

It's best to buy such blankets and comforts as you will need this season—early.

Supplies of most every kind are hard to get now. Come and choose your bedding while stocks are complete.

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THE JONES STORE CO.

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That's our business policy!

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Having made a study of food values, I am in a position to serve you with the best meals cooked under my direction. The best meal is the meal that costs the least.

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1115 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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METHODIST BISHOP ON THE JOINT DRIVE

The Rev. Frank Bristol Declares That Disposal of Money Collected in War Chest Campaign Is a Question of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The disposal of the money for war activities is a question of democracy, in the opinion of Bishop Frank M. Bristol, well-known divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is now in charge of the district, including Chattanooga. "After this war there will hardly be a shadow of the autocratic left," said the Bishop. "Our men know what they are fighting for."

"The Y. M. C. A. is the organization that includes all Christians. No denomination is refused participation in its work or admittance to it. Jew, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Christian Scientist, Baptist, all denominations are included in the welcome it offers. Now, more than ever, the churches are recognized as different denominations of the one Christian Church. No church denomination can ask any privilege with regard to the money collected that every other denomination does not have equal right to ask. For one to ask for special money collected by all would be to invite the others to do the same. Then, naturally, the question would arise, why not each denomination for himself? That, of course, is what each or any one denomination should do if it was to control the money in its own name. Church denominations are not political organizations or powers. I have no desire to knock the Knights of Columbus. They have a work to do. But this body is a distinct order of the Roman Catholic Church, and claims, since the war began, to be the Roman Catholic Church what the Y. M. C. A. is to the orthodox churches, the order having been formed not for all young men, but for all Roman Catholic men, and for social and political purposes.

"If the purpose is now the same as the Y. M. C. A., it is still under the one denomination, even as the Y. M. H. A. is under the Hebrew Synagogues. No one church can in any way claim money or any proportion of money collected by the people at large for religious work in this war, and no one of the denominations should ask for it.

"I am against any such division. Let the Knights of Columbus continue as they have done and 'tote fair,' as you say in the South, with the other Christians."

"What Will Be Outcome?"

Masonic Observer Comments on Secular Support of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

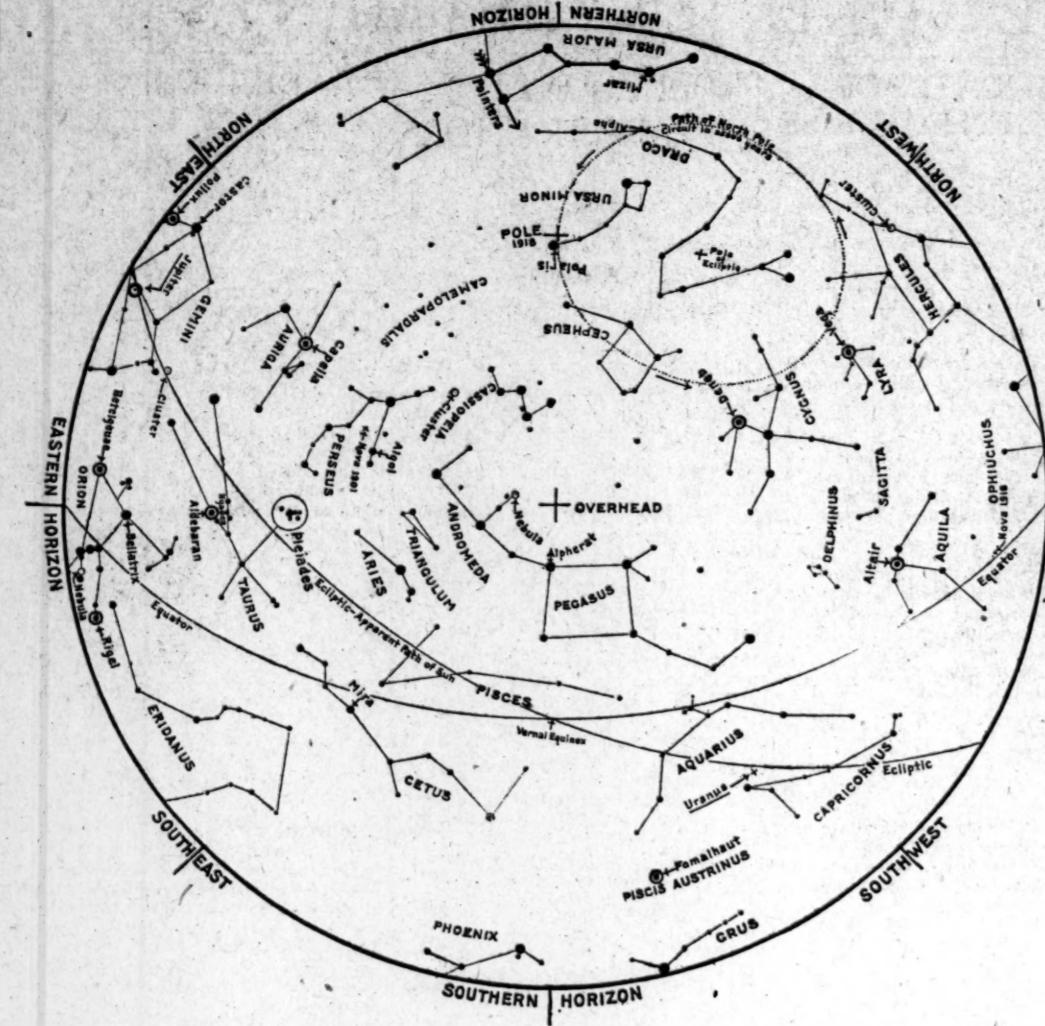
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—That after careful investigation, The Masonic Observer was unable to find any organization excepting the Knights of Columbus enthusiastically supporting the "war chest" or "joint relief fund," is a statement made by that paper in an article run under the caption "What Will Be the Outcome?" and dealing with the recent recommendations of President Wilson that a joint drive for all the war work organizations be held in November.

"If the non-sectarian war units had been combined in one drive," says the Observer, "as recently announced, no reasonable criticism could have been made, but any effort to include sectarian organizations (however worthy) with non-sectarian and then have those who fail to contribute to such a common fund because of conscientious objections branded as 'slackers,' as has already been done in some communities, is directly contrary to the principles of American freedom as laid down in the Declaration of Independence and comes so dangerously close to a 'union of church and state' that red-blooded Americans by the million will surely resent the employment of such methods.

"No camouflage can cover up the acknowledged fact that the Jewish Welfare Board is a sectarian body, and that the Knights of Columbus is both a secret and a sectarian order. As far as ascertained, the Jewish Welfare Board has never made any claim to be other than sectarian. Each of these organizations is undoubtedly and cheerfully rendering substantial service to those outside of its particular faith, but this service is (admittedly) incidental to helping those identified with its own particular belief.

"One Protestant denomination alone, the Methodist, has almost as many of its faith in the service as the (Roman) Catholics, and conducts large activities for the army and navy of its own. Masons, in Philadelphia and other places, have organized to take care of their brothers of the craft, and both are (incidentally) welcoming any and all soldiers and sailors, regardless of creed or fraternal associations, who come to them worthily requiring accommodations or assistance, but neither Masons nor Methodists are asking to participate in the proceeds of any common 'war chest.' They recognize that it is not appropriate for church bodies or fraternal institutions to have any part in such a common fund, and make no effort to get into it. They go to those of their own membership and such others outside of it as will voluntarily and willingly contribute to their support for the money they need to carry out their plans."

BATTLESHIP IN DRY DOCK
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The battleship Minnesota, which struck a mine on Sunday, off the Atlantic Coast, has arrived safely at a naval station and is now in dry dock.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The October evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the South, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Oct. 7 at 11 p.m., Oct. 22 at 10 p.m., Nov. 6 at 9 p.m., and Nov. 21 at 8 p.m. These are local times; for "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one wishes above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR OCTOBER

highway of the moon and planets. It is in reality the planet Jupiter just risen. Last year about this time it was near the Hyades in Taurus, and the shift to the eastward during the year shows its progress in its revolution around the sun, which it completes in 12 years.

Hercules and Ophiuchus are setting. The Eagle (Aquila) will soon follow. The Nova in Aquila is at time of writing quite faint, and not readily picked up by the eye. The Great Square of Pegasus is overhead. East of the zenith will be found the Nebula in Andromeda. Just visible to the naked eye, it is much better seen with a field glass. Only a photograph taken with our large telescopes gives any adequate idea of its filmy structure intermingled with stars.

Note that the leading star in Cassiopeia, and the star Alpherat, as well as the vernal equinox are on the meridian. These on the meridian mark "Sidereal noon," or the beginning of the sidereal or "star day." One hour later, stars having a right ascension of one hour will be on the meridian. For another example, at two hours and 15 minutes later than shown by the map, stars having an R. A. (Right Ascension) of two hours and 15 minutes will be on the meridian. Thus, the sidereal time is reckoned from the transit of the vernal equinox, and is always equal to the right ascension of the stars on the meridian as they pass.

The Pleiades are now nearly halfway to the zenith. Low in the east we see Orion recumbent like a sleeping giant. When he arises in his might, we shall begin to experience the rigors of the winter. Northeast are the Twins (Gemini) with Castor and Pollux, considered of old as the friends and protectors of sailors. In the southeast the inconspicuous Eridanus is advancing. Of the first-magnitude stars nine may be seen at our hour of observation.

The planet Mars is still visible as an evening star, but is quite low in the southwestern sky. It is moving eastward and will soon pass to the northward of the bright star Antares in Scorpio. On Oct. 9 it will be near the pole. Jupiter is in the constellation Gemini, as we have already seen. The position of inconspicuous Uranus is noted on the map. The other planets are either morning stars, or in any case too near the sun for observation.

As we have enjoyed the "Harvest Moon" during September, coming as the full moon nearest to the equinox, so we shall in a less degree have the October evenings made pleasanter by the "Hunter's Moon," which is always the full moon following the "Harvest Moon." At this time of the year the moon comes to the full when traversing the portion of its path which lies nearly parallel with the eastern horizon, as it rises. Thus the moon seems to skim along the eastern horizon, rising only a little later from night to night, and so gives us the numerous moonlight evenings.

LUMBER EMBARGO MODIFIED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The vigorous protest entered with the Railroad Administration by the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association and the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association against the recent embargo on the shipping of commercial lumber to points north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi, resulted on Sept. 19 in a slightly modified order. J. H. Townsend, secretary-manager of the traffic association, was informed by telegram from Washington that permits will not be required on shipments originating at a point on one road destined to a point on the same road.

BOY SCOUT FUND OF \$60,000
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—In two days Seattle raised \$60,000 for the fund necessary to finance the local Boy Scouts for the next three years. The management has established a camp for the scouts in Seward Park in Lake Washington, and this is to be the regular vacation camp, as well as the destination for hikes.

AIMS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

Newspaper Association Which Is Said to Have Operated as an Aid to Big Business and an Agent of the Liquor Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The foreign language press in the United States has been under scrutiny since America entered the war, and as a result certain things have been learned about its conduct in individual cases which have not been satisfactory. Some information has come into the hands of this bureau regarding the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which covers the largest part of the foreign language press. This information indicates that Mr. Hammerling's enterprise operated both as the friend of big business and as the friend of the liquor interests and lent its influence among the large foreign population of the United States for the protection of both.

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers has had a big opportunity. Percy Andreæ, vice-president several years ago of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, insists it has taken advantage of this opportunity.

At the time he was an officer of the newspaper association Mr. Andreæ said it was composed of some 1200 foreign language newspapers, with a circulation of between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 copies, printed in 32 languages.

Thousands of immigrants, of course, looked to their papers, in their own tongue, for their entire information and comment on events in America. The newspaper association commanded the attention of some of the leading people of America, and Mr. Andreæ dwelt with emphasis upon what he claimed to be the work the association has undertaken toward furthering the movement for the Americanization of the foreign language immigrant.

The most noteworthy recognition of the foreign language press probably was received during the last great world's fair at San Francisco, when a day was set aside in its honor.

No German papers were or are included in its membership, adds Mr. Andreæ.

Percy Andreæ, at the time he was vice-president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, was president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor.

PIERRE, S. D.—Dr. Carlos Montezuma of Chicago, a member of the Apache tribe and one of the strongest exponents of the rights of the Indian in the United States, responded to the address of welcome by Governor Norbeck at the opening of the meeting of the Society of the American Indians here, and took occasion to express his views of the Indian department of the government, which, he says, is kept in existence for political and patronage purposes, and that the Indian, if turned loose to sink or swim by his own efforts, would be in a far better situation than he is at present. He asked for educational advantages for the Indians of the country generally, and that they be given the right to use their own property to educate their children as they wish, to place them on a more even footing with the whites to meet existing industrial and business conditions.

The instrument of which Mr. Andreæ

Andreæ was president was a brewer's creation, and it operated powerfully in certain elections from 1913 to 1916 against prohibition. Mr. Andreæ conceived the idea of such a fight to block prohibition, and was put to work at it.

Now the president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers was sympathetically inclined toward Mr. Andreæ's cause. Mr. Hammerling is of Austrian descent. The majority of the foreign language papers, so Mr. Andreæ informs this bureau, were of a similar tendency. Mr. Andreæ tells this bureau it was but natural that he and Mr. Hammerling should come together. They did, and Mr. Andreæ was named a vice-president, with no other duties than to represent the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers in public. A speaking tour was arranged for him. Mr. Andreæ says he knew nothing of the affairs of the Hammerling business.

Now it happened that Mr. Hammerling had gotten a great deal of advertising for the foreign language newspapers through their association, and most of it, of course, came from business concerns. It was about at the time that the regulation of business was pressing upon Congress and the public. The Federal Trade Commission was freshly created, as Mr. Andreæ recalls.

The American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers took the position of "personal liberty" on this question of government regulation of business. It lent itself heartily to the support and defense of business fighting these regulatory tendencies. The speaking tour that Mr. Andreæ took was for the discussion of this government regulation, from the standpoint of personal liberty.

On this basis Mr. Andreæ criticized the legislation creating the Federal Trade Commission. He spoke before commercial clubs, traffic clubs, manufacturers' associations, etc.

Mr. Andreæ assures this bureau he did not touch on the subject of prohibition in these addresses. He grants, however, that his advocacy of "personal liberty" in the field of business might be expected to have some bearing on regulation of the brewer and distiller. He believed one proposition would help the other.

Mr. Andreæ today believes in "personal liberty," both in the field of business and of liquor legislation. He made it plain to this bureau that he felt that the movement for business regulation, as well as, the prohibition movement, was the "outcome of the same spirit of interference with the individual's determining of his own affairs."

There are those others, however, who regard the peculiar support of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers given to its advertisers—mostly business establishments, many of them large and, among them, the Standard Oil Company, prominent—as a decidedly reactionary tendency. Whatever they may feel about the support given to the fight against prohibition, which will be described further in another article, these persons regard Mr. Hammerling's influence among the thousands of foreign born in this country who looked to him for advice in following good American policy, as a decided misuse of a fine opportunity.

USE OF GERMAN IN INDIANA CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Free use of the German language as the preferred medium of expression in public meetings is condemned by the State Council of Defense of Indiana and a rule has been adopted that the German language shall not be taught in any public or private school of Indiana below the high school grades and should not be the common language of communication in any public or private school of any grade. The preferred language in all schools, colleges and churches and at all public assemblages in the State shall be English. It is further ruled that in no school or college shall the study of German be compulsory, and a recommendation is made that the statute enacted in 1869 requiring the teaching of German in common schools, under certain circumstances, be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. Warning is also given that great care be taken to see that instruction in German be given only by teachers who are thoroughly American in spirit and that the textbooks used contain no covert attempts to Germanize the pupils.

BOND ISSUE FOR SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The city of New Orleans has been authorized to issue \$600,000 worth of 5 per cent public improvement bonds by special action of the Capital Issues Committee, according to information just received by Mayor Martin Behrman from J. W. Slattery, secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta. The bond issue is authorized for the development of shipyards on the industrial canal and for improvements to the municipally-owned cotton compress and warehouse and grain elevator. The money has been spent from other funds, and the proceeds of the bond issue just authorized will be replaced in these funds.

Thommen's

StickyCin'mBun
40c lb.

The old-fashioned "home-made" kind that you, the children and all your friends thoroughly enjoy.

Get some today.

1520-1522 Market Street
1700-1702 Chestnut Street
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Deweese coal conservers—
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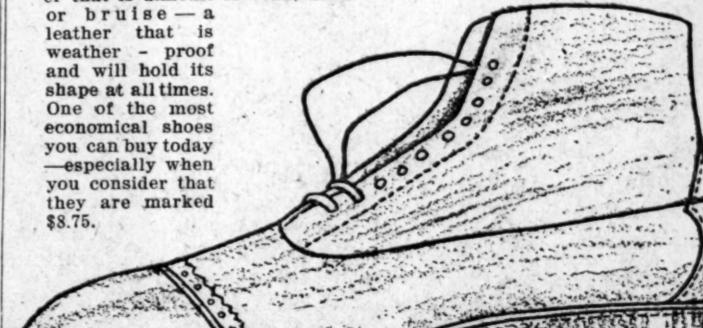
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Genuine French Wax Calf Shoes for Men

A Low Price at Present Values

At Geuting's \$8.75

Rich, handsome, custom French Wax Process Calf—a wonderful, service-giving leather that is difficult to scuff, bark or bruise—a leather that is weather-proof and will hold its shape at all times. One of the most economical shoes you can buy today—especially when you consider that they are marked \$8.75.



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We provided them more than a year ago, otherwise the price would be at least \$11 or \$12. Beautiful smart lasts and wonderful making. Better get yours now at

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NEW MODELS
Suitable to all figures.
Prices \$1 to \$15.
Silk and Muslin Underwear,
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WOOLS
FULL STOCK
Start your Winter Sweater now. Correct instructions given.

Germantown Novelty Shop 62 W. Chelton
Philadelphia
We specialize in Children's Stamped Dresses

Corsets made to order \$12.50
Foreign and Domestic Models accurately copied.
Ready-to-wear Corsets \$3.50 up.

Bryan's Corset Shop
145 South 13th Street, PHILADELPHIA
Empire Building, Take Elevator 3rd Floor,
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

CHICAGO ELEVEN LACKS LINEMEN

Coach A. A. Stagg Must Build Up Practically a New Varsity Team This Fall—Schedule for the Season Is Still Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With football arrangements still pretty uncertain and all of the Western Conference authorities eagerly awaiting word from the special committee which was appointed to interview the United States authorities in Washington as to just what the War Department plans to do regarding football and other athletic competition, Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has been busy building up a varsity team from such candidates as have reported to him for training.

With freshmen eligible to compete for places on the Soldier Army Training Corps teams at the colleges, much uncertainty remains regarding just how strong the different teams will be. Before the colleges opened, it was very uncertain as to how many veterans would be back and this left the followers of the various teams entirely in the dark as to their possible strength; but the letting down of the bars to freshmen makes things even more uncertain as the quality of the first-year men, so far as football ability is concerned, is in a large number of cases, unknown. That more than one good varsity man will be developed from freshman candidates, is generally predicted by those who follow this sport closely in the circles of the "Big Ten."

Coach Stagg did not expect more than two "C" men to report for practice this fall, so that he realized that he was going to have a hard task ahead of him. P. C. Hinkle, who substituted in one game last fall, is at least end, where he is showing a big improvement over his game of 1917. His tackling was a weak feature of his work last fall, and this is much better now.

The line is going to give Coach Stagg the most difficulty, as the Marmots do not appear over strong in this department. The ends should be fairly strong, as B. C. McDonald, one of the two "C" men expected back, is at the opposite end of the line from Hinkle, and if the coach can keep both of these players through the season, these two places will be fairly well cared for. Several are expected to fit in the vacant places to a large extent, among them being W. Stegeman, 180-pound center, and a brother of H. J. Stegeman, former football, track and basketball athlete at the university; R. M. Cole, quarterback; G. J. Serck, quarterback; H. O. Crisler, end; S. D. Isaly, guard; S. B. Jamieson, guard; and R. K. Newhall, tackle. D. D. Gray, guard on the 1916 freshman eleven, but not in the university last autumn, also is an addition to the list of prospective players on the squad.

Seven games were originally scheduled for the varsity team this fall; but it is not now expected that they will be carried out. How much time can be directed to football practice and trips has not yet been definitely settled and this rests entirely with the military authorities. Maj. H. S. Wygant, who is military officer in charge at the university, has said he was not exactly sure of what place football would find in the university program under the war-time conditions. He said: "The War Department will take the men students in hand to train, the first day of the autumn quarter. Every one in draft age and physically fit will be trained with the idea of making an efficient soldier of him, and everything will be subordinate to that end. Anything to interfere with our national program of turning out enough officers for the additional army of 2,000,000 men will not be tolerated."

"The War Department, however, has expressed itself as in favor of inter-collegiate football, and if it is possible to work the practice hours and the games into the training schedule, it probably will be done."

Following is the Chicago football schedule as originally arranged:

Oct. 12—Minnesota at Chicago; 19—Iowa at Chicago; 26—Wisconsin at Madison.

Nov. 2—Purdue at Chicago; 9—Michigan at Chicago; 16—Northwestern at Evanston; 23—Illinois at Chicago.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE WINS LAXTON TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The fifth and final game for the John Laxton trophy was played under perfect conditions at the Granite Club, when Niagara-on-the-Lake defeated Caer-Howell, the oldest lawn bowling club on the continent. Five games were to be played, two each on home greens and one, if necessary, on neutral ground. Niagara won both games at home and Caer-Howell did likewise, and the result of the fifth awaited the silver prize to the former.

HAINES AGAIN ROWING COACH
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—William Haines, rowing coach at Harvard University, has been reengaged by the graduate committee on rowing. Just how rowing will be carried on the coming college year is not yet determined. It is improbable that there will be any intercollegiate racing and class and interdormitory racing will be dependent upon the military régime at the university.

ANDERSON AND KIRKBY WINNERS

Defeat J. D. Travers and M. R. Marston in Fine Golf Match at Arcola Country Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. G. Anderson, former amateur champion of France, and Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan amateur champion, defeated J. D. Travers, former United States amateur and open champion, and M. R. Marston, in a four ball, best ball golf match on the links of the Arcola Country Club, Saturday, 1 up.

It was one of the closest contests ever played on the local links. There was not a time during the entire match that the winners were up on their opponents and they were 2 down at the turn. It is interesting to note that their best ball cards were alike, each team having a 73.

Kirkby turned in the best individual events which were open only to men in the service. In addition, there were five track events and four field events open to all athletes. The feature track event was the Two-Mile Liberty Loan handicap race. Thirteen runners started in this event, which was won by Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., in 9m. 55 3-5s. Charles Pores of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, United States five-mile champion, was the star of this event. He had to contend with the winner and was beaten by only about a yard.

Among the national champions besides Pores in competition were C. C. Shaughnessy, from the Brooklyn Federal Rendezvous, junior and senior national quarter-mile titleholder; R. F. Remer, the three-mile walk champion, and Dave Politzer of the Mohawk A. C. junior and senior running broad jump champion. Remer and Politzer were more fortunate than Pores, for each won from scratch. Remer took the two-mile walk in the fast time of 14m. 7s., and Politzer the running broad jump with a leap of 22ft. 8in. Shaughnessy started in both the 120-yard and 300-yard dashes, but found both distances too short for him and was shut out in the semi-finals. The summary:

BEST BALL
Kirkby and Anderson, out—
Travers and Marston, out—
Kirkby and Anderson, in—
Travers and Marston, in—

INDIVIDUAL CARDS
Kirkby, out—
Travers, out—
Anderson, out—
Kirkby, in—
Travers, in—
Marston, in—

MILITARY EVENTS
60-Yard Enclosed Race—Won by Sergt. E. W. Graff, Company L, twenty-second infantry; Sergt. Frank Plant, fifty-ninth artillery, Ft. Hamilton, second; Priv. W. F. Murphy, Ft. Slocum, third. Time—1m. 44s.

44-Yard Litter Race, (teams of three men each)—Won by Provost, Allen and Dattle, Ft. Jay; Richards, Spencer and Smith, Ft. Jay, second; Graff, Darnell, and Flinton, twenty-second infantry, third. Time—39s.

One-Mile Relay Race, (handicap); teams of 10 men each, each man running 176 yards)—Won by Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, first team, (scratch); twenty-second regiment, Ft. Jay, (100 yards) second; Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, second team, (75 yards), third. Time—3m. 40s.

Medicine Ball Race, (team of 20 men)—Won by Camp Vail, Little Silver, N. J.; twenty-second regiment, Ft. Jay, second; Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, third.

120-Yard Dash, (handicap)—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., (scratch); R. F. Morse, unattached, (scratch), second; Mrs. Brinckerhoff and Mr. Weeks, (54 yards), third. Time—12 1/2s.

300-Yard Dash, (handicap)—Won by P. Freekrick, Pelham Bay N. T. S., (11 yards); Carl Selbert, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, (17 yards), second; W. Frick, Glenwood A. C., (15 yards), third. Time—32 1/4s.

1000-Yard Run, (handicap)—Won by Edward Marchal, Chicago A. C., (25 yards); Sergt. J. J. Rosero, (45 yards), and Hill Glenco A. C., (40 yards), third. Time—1m. 19s.

Two-Mile Run, (handicap)—Won by R. F. Remer, New York A. C., (scratch); M. Lipson, Morriside A. C., (1 m.), second; Alexander, Jessup, Morriside A. C., (6m. 6s.), third. Time—1m. 47s.

FIELD EVENTS

Running High Jump, (handicap)—Won by William Boston, Alpha P. C. C., (3in.), with 6ft. 1in.; R. H. Clark, New York A. C., (1in.), 5ft. 11in., second; A. P. Roberts, Stevens Institute, (5ft. 10in.), third. Running Broad Jump, (handicap)—Won by Dave Politzer, Mohawk A. C., (scratch) 22ft. 8in.; Paul Coulton, Pastime A. C., (22ft. 8in.), second; T. J. Shea, Pastime A. C., (18in.), 22ft. 4in., third. Time—1m. 47s.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, (handicap)—Won by J. H. Seakamp, Pelham Bay N. T. S., (8ft. 4in.); Bernard Litchman, Pastime A. C., (9ft.), 46ft. 2 1/2in., second; P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., (scratch) 45ft. 2 1/2in., third.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight, (handicap)—Won by John Conway, unattached, (5ft. 7in.); George Paulus, Pastime A. C., (18ft.), 55ft. 10in., second; Nick Fahnis, Pastime A. C., (18ft.), 54ft. 7 1/2in., third. Time—1m. 47s.

NEGRO SING-SONG IN GALVESTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—The first Liberty sing-song given by Negroes of Galveston took place recently at the City Hall auditorium under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service. A chorus of hundreds of voices sang patriotic and religious songs. Between 4000 and 5000 people attended.

NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A new hockey league will be formed in Toronto this winter. It will be composed of teams from the Leaside Munitions Company, the British Forgings Company and two other local war shops which have among their workers several well-known hockey players.

PLANS FOR RIVER BOATS READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. J. Sanders, manager of the new Federal Barge Line, on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers, announces that the marine engineers who have been engaged on plans for the new steel boats and barges to be used, have completed their work, and are asking that all firms ready to bid on their building be listed at once. The type of towboat is known as a "tunnel steamer," and is entirely different from either the side or stern wheel steamers now known on western rivers. Oil will be used to develop power.

SERVICE MEN IN NEW YORK GAMES

Famous Athletic Club Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary at Travers Island With a Big Track and Field Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following out its policy of devoting its energies in athletics to the entertainment and welfare of the soldiers and sailors in the United States service, the New York Athletic Club featured them in its meet held at Travers Island, Saturday afternoon, in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. Some 5000 persons crowded on to the field to witness the games and among the spectators were many men in uniform.

The club provided four military events which were open only to men in the service. In addition, there were five track events and four field events open to all athletes.

The feature track event was the

MIXED DOUBLES TITLE DECIDED

Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall Capture the Championship of New York State

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall are the mixed doubles lawn tennis champions of the state of New York for 1918. They won the title by defeating Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf in the final round match on the courts of the New York Tennis Club, 6-4, 7-5. In addition to this match the club held an exhibition competition between Hall and Ichika Kumagae, the famous Japanese player, as well as a number of matches in the Red Cross mixed doubles tournament.

The championship match was a splendid one and furnished a lot of fine tennis. Miss Grove and Steinkampf reached the final round through the default of Miss Marie Wagner, the singles and doubles champion, and E. H. Binzen in the semi-final round.

Miss Goss played a very strong game in the first set of the match. Her placing was good and she covered a lot of territory.

The second set found her quite as effective, as many shots were directed at her by the opposing team, and this seemed to upset her game some.

Miss Goss received fine support from her partner, especially in the second set. Hall did not show quite as much as usual, but his placing was extremely good and when he had a chance to make a kill from the net, he seldom failed to get the point.

Miss Grove played a strong game, especially in the second set. Her lobbing was very good and some of her gets of difficult shots surprised the gallery. It was brilliant work on her part that carried the second set to a decided victory.

After the championship doubles had been disposed of Hall played his exhibition match in singles with Kumagae, while the latter won, 6-3, 9-7. Hall did not play up to his best in this match, but the competition was close enough to make it interesting.

One pair reached the final round in the Red Cross mixed doubles, while one set was played in the other half of the day. Mrs. G. B. Stanwix and I. F. Hartman are the players already sure of their place, while Miss Muriel Binzen and F. C. Letson are leading Miss Florence Pond and J. D. Keyes, 6-3, in the other semi-final round match. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MIXED DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Miss Margaret Grove and J. H. Steinkampf defeated Miss Marie Wagner and E. H. Binzen by default.

Final Round

Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall defeated Miss Margaret Grove and J. Harry Steinkampf, 6-4, 7-5.

RED CROSS MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. G. B. Stanwix and I. F. Hartman defeated Mrs. E. H. Thompson and J. H. Steinkampf, 6-1, 6-4.

INDIVIDUAL CARDS

Mrs. G. B. Stanwix and I. F. Hartman defeated Mrs. Frank Plant, fifty-ninth

artillery, Ft. Hamilton, second; Priv. W. F. Murphy, Ft. Slocum, third. Time—44s.

TRACK EVENTS

60-Yard Dash, (handicap)—Won by Sergt. E. W. Graff, Company L, twenty-second infantry; Sergt. Frank Plant, fifty-ninth

artillery, Ft. Hamilton, second; Priv. W. F. Murphy, Ft. Slocum, third. Time—44s.

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CANADA FIELD FOR RESEARCH

Advisory Council Studying Industrial Possibilities and the Utilization of By-Products—Bureau of Standards Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Quite a number of organizations have been brought into existence by the Government of Canada which are quietly and unostentatiously working for the welfare of the community at large, more particularly looking to the activities which will follow the conclusion of peace. One of the most important of these is the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada, created on Aug. 29, 1917, since which time it has been engaged in highly valuable research work. With a view to ascertaining something concerning the operation of the council, the Canadian bureau of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed Mr. Lesslie R. Thomson, its secretary.

Mr. Thomson pointed out that "the declaration of war, coming to the majority as a bolt from the blue, found the English-speaking world lagging far behind in the manufacture of a large number of commodities, necessary alike for peace as for war. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain found herself without proper supplies of optical glass, nitrates, potash, certain porcelains, dye stuffs, synthetics, drugs, etc."

"The shock attendant upon the revelation of this condition was acute," continued Mr. Thomson, "and its effects were far-reaching. As a consequence, there was founded in Great Britain an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. As a result of the efforts of this body, a government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has since been created which has received a parliamentary vote of about £1,000,000 to be spent in aid of industrial research during the five years beginning April 1, 1917.

"The Canadian Government, watching closely the efforts being made in the mother country to correct the faults that were now so clearly seen to be of the most serious nature, founded in 1916 an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. This body has been charged, among other things, with the duty of providing for the utilization of all possible by-products of existing industries and of conducting the investigations necessary for the establishment of new industries."

The advisory council is under the direction of a subcommittee of six ministers, of which Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce is chairman. The honorary advisory council includes some of the best known names in the scientific and industrial world of Canada, the administrative chairman being Dr. A. B. Macallum of Ottawa. This body consists of 12 members. There are also associate committees on chemistry, mining and metallurgy, and also a separate advisory committee for British Columbia.

During the year many applications were received by the council for assistance, both in the scientific and industrial fields, the greatest care being taken that grants should only be made when there was a probability of the projected research being brought to a successful conclusion.

Grants have been made for the following purposes: For the investigation of tar fog, the utilization of waste straw for the production of gas for heating and lighting farm houses, investigation regarding the transmission of sound with a view to improving methods of fog signaling, possible uses of the tar sands of Alberta, and other similar matters of practical importance.

As regards the straw-gas problem, it is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of tons of straw are annually wasted in Canada, and experiments are now being carried on at the University of Saskatchewan with two or three retorts where accurate records of the condition of the combustion of the straw are being made. In order to encourage scientific investigation in connection with Canadian universities, the advisory council has established 25 scholarships and fellowships to be awarded to the graduates of universities and technical colleges. This course was adopted in accordance with one of the recommendations of a report of a British committee to Parliament of which Sir J. T. Thomson was chairman.

In addition to the associated committees, temporary committees have been appointed to deal with a variety of subjects, amongst others flax cultivation in Canada, cold storage, and underground waters for the western plains. The labors of the committee on flax cultivation were of so effective a character that the chairman was able to report that the acreage sown in 1918 might be 14,000 as compared with \$6,000 sown last year, adding, however, that this result depended on the availability of the seed and the labor required. The cultivation of flax in Canada is an urgent matter owing to the decrease in Russia, Holland and Belgium, and the consequent deficiency in the supply of linens and twine, the former being required, amongst other things, for the construction of aeroplanes.

The council advocates the establishment in Canada of a research institution which should be established on the lines of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or of the National Physical Laboratories of Great Britain. It is further proposed that attached to the institution should be laboratories which would be at the disposal of guilds or associations for research.

As already pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, one of the spe-

cial problems which has been engaging the attention of the council has been the briquetting of lignites to be used as domestic fuel. In pursuance of a recommendation of the council, the government recently set aside a sum of money for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of a briquetting plant in Saskatchewan. It is estimated that in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are some 57,000,000 tons of lignites of a poor grade but which can be carbonized and briquetted, and that the briquetted product is an equivalent of anthracite. It is believed that this description of fuel would be produced at a cost not exceeding \$7 per ton.

Another useful work by the council is in relation to its forestry investigations. It is pointed out that the virgin supplies are being rapidly exhausted and that at the present moment Canada's timber would not supply the present saw-mill capacity of the United States for more than 20 years.

The report points out that if Canadian industries are to contribute to the solution of their own industrial research problems they must constitute organizations of their own.

Smaller Canadian industries, it is recommended, could combine in their respective lines and guilds for research, the funds for which could be derived from assessments of the industrial firms constituting each guild,

the funds to be supplemented if required by grants from a special parliamentary vote for this purpose.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN LAW TO BE REVISED

Local Government Board Is Proposed and Franchise of Tax Delinquents Is to Be Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B.C.—Recommendations involving drastic changes in the municipal law of the Province of British Columbia, which have been approved by the government, and will be enacted as law next session, have been made public. They involve the appointment of a Local Government Board, the general duties of which will be the oversight and control of all municipalities in all matters affecting finances, of joint municipal interests, and the relationships between municipalities and public service corporations, including rates, tolls, and all other matters of administration of such utilities where such affect the interests of the municipalities.

The new Local Government Board will thus exercise all the functions of a public utilities commission. It will consist of three members whose appointments will be made permanent. They will be given power to classify or reclassify municipalities, and generally will be expected to interpret both the letter and the spirit of a new municipal law which is to come into force next year.

Under the latter it is proposed that tax delinquents shall not have a vote in municipal affairs. In the matter of finances it is proposed that municipalities shall be granted the personal property tax, income, poll tax, amusement tax, and motor vehicle tax, which are at present collected by the Provincial Government. British Columbia is the only province in the Dominion in which municipalities have practically nothing to tax in lieu of the land tax.

Police boards are to be abolished, and their duties filled by the municipal councils, and more control is to be given to the Attorney-General of the Province over what is done in the municipalities in the administration of justice. The system of county crown attorneys as it exists in Ontario is to be adopted.

Consideration is now being given to different forms of municipal government. For municipalities of the first class two alternative forms of government are contemplated: one, the board of control form, and the second the commission form, substantially as it is in force in the Lethbridge charter given by the Province of Alberta to the town of that name. It is proposed, however, that neither of these two forms of government should be put in force without the consent of at least 60 per cent of the ratepayers of the municipality affected, nor without the consent and approval of the Local Government Board.

BRITAIN SEIZES CANNED SALMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Food Board has received from the British Ministry of Food a copy of the canned salmon requisition order which was brought into force on Sept. 2. According to the statement, under this order the British Food Controller has seized all canned salmon packed in Canada and the United States, arriving in the United Kingdom after Sept. 4, 1918. Since Sept. 4 no one in the United Kingdom, except under the order of the Food Controller, has been permitted to deal in canned salmon packed in Canada or the United States. Returns of shipments of canned salmon en route to the United States were made to the Food Controller prior to Sept. 15. Canned salmon under complete food control in the United Kingdom. There is no private dealing in it.

FRESNO CARFARES ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

FRESNO, Cal.—The California State Railroad Commission has authorized the Fresno Traction Company, which operates the street-car system in this city, to increase its five-cent fare to six cents and its commutation fares 10 per cent. The constantly increasing cost of materials and supplies and wages, together with the fact that wages were increased last year and another increase contemplated this year, were the reasons given by the commission for allowing the advance in rates.

THE COUNCIL advocates the establish-

ment in Canada of a research institution which should be established on the lines of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or of the National Physical Laboratories of Great Britain. It is further proposed that attached to the institution should be laboratories which would be at the disposal of guilds or associations for research.

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INTERNED ENEMIES SEEK OPEN SCHOOLS

Protest Made in Chattanooga Over Effort of Families of Alien Enemies to Educate Children at Public Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Protest has been voiced in Chattanooga over preparations on the part of the wives of Germans, interned in the prison barracks at Ft. Oglethorpe, to enter their children in the public schools. Not only are the citizens aroused over the proposition to introduce a German element into the city's educational system, but they are also affronted at the intent to place the expense of educating the children of this country's enemies upon the taxpayers of Chattanooga.

With the increase in the number of interned prisoners at Ft. Oglethorpe, the German colony in North Chattanooga has grown considerably, and the return of the school term has put the matter of the education of their children squarely up to the people of Chattanooga.

Mrs. Harry Lacey, chairman of the school board, who has been interrogating prominent citizens upon this issue, declared that it is the consensus of opinion that to permit American children to associate familiarly with the German children in the public schools would have a demoralizing effect.

Gen. N. M. Whittaker, when asked to express his opinion in the matter said: "I not only oppose the plan to allow the Germans to attend the schools, but I also call upon Prof. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, to vacate his office, because he said the agitation to expunge the teaching of the German language from the schools of the country was hysteria. It is just such propaganda as this that is causing so much trouble."

"I do not believe children of the interned Germans ought to be allowed to go to our public schools. Pending the war, no educational considerations are possible. So long as our enemy's bayonets are maiming the children of our allies, we will not educate the children of the enemy."

The new Local Government Board will thus exercise all the functions of a public utilities commission. It will consist of three members whose appointments will be made permanent. They will be given power to classify or reclassify municipalities, and generally will be expected to interpret both the letter and the spirit of a new municipal law which is to come into force next year.

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ment in Ontario and Quebec is from \$30 to \$32.50 per week, with additional overtime, which is much higher than rates in the United States for the same work. If the strike materializes the newspapers will be unable to obtain outside news other than that procurable by long-distance telephones. The management of the Canadian Press says that the threatened strike is a "flagrant violation of a solemn agreement between the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and the Canadian Press, as this agreement was for two years and has still a full 12 months to run."

APPEAL BOARD'S FIRST MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The first sitting of the newly appointed Labor Appeal Board under its chairman, Mr. Justice Maclellan of Montreal, was held last week. The board had before it an appeal on the part of the Canada General Electric Company of Peterborough against certain clauses of the findings of a board of conciliation appointed to arbitrate between the company and its employees.

SINGS TO BE HELD ALL WINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The community singing which has been carried on during the summer in Atlanta's three leading parks, Grant, Lakewood and Piedmont, has been transferred to the Auditorium, and will be held there throughout the winter. Reese F. Veatch, who has been in charge of the singing, has been especially successful in organizing mass singing at Camp Gordon.

HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND

Empire & Tuileries

Company
operating

Hotel Empire

333 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Select Apartments by the Year.

Hotel Tuileries

270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Prietary Suites, two to six rooms.
Famous Catherine de Medicis Ball Room may be secured at reasonable rates for Balls, Banquets, Association Meetings, etc.

HOTEL TUILERIES—One sunny three-room suite for lease by year or shorter period, at special rate.

EASTERN

PHILADELPHIA Aldine Hotel

Chesnut and Nineteenth Streets
Highest-Class American Plan from \$5.00
European Plan from \$1.50
Within easy walk of shops and railroads

300 Outside Rooms with Baths

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof, Elegant, American Cuisine and French

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs and from all parts of the country conveniently deposited.

Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS The St. Charles

An handsome Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Prop.

WESTERN

HOTEL LINCOLN

Washington and Illinois Streets
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

250 Outside—Seven Stories with Bath
\$2.00 and Up—Handy Service Shop
Beautiful Dining Rooms
SERVICE—COURTESY—EFFICIENCY

WM. R. SCHNEIDER, General Manager

HOTEL FONTELLE

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

220 ROOMS 220 BATHS

\$2.00 Per Day

Management: H. Edgar Gregory

Shirley Hotel

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SEVENTH Avenue and Lincoln Street

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL

300 ROOMS ALL UP-TO-DATE

Rooms, Bath, Laundry, Dining, Pictures and Picturesque Prices

JOHN H. LODGE, Manager

On the Old Santa Fe Trail Highway

GOOD SERVICE
REASONABLE RATES

HOTEL KUHN

BELEN, NEW MEXICO

ENTIRELY RENOVATED AND UNDER

NEW MANAGEMENT

P. F. BRINE, Manager

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GERTRUDE ELLIOTT IN "EYES OF YOUTH"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) in "Eyes of Youth," by Max Marcin and Charles Guernon, St. James' Theater, London, first performance Sept. 2, 1918.

Characters:

Asa Ashling Lyston Lyle
Kenneth Ashling Robert Macrae
Philippe Max Marcin
Louis Anthony Percival Keitley
Peter Judson Evan Thomas
Robert Gorring James Lindsay
Paolo Salvo E. Dagnall
Gina Ashling Gertrude Elliott
A. Yogi Ian Robertson
Picquard Herman de Lange

LONDON. England—Gina Ashling had three courses open to her. She could stay at home, look after her impudent father, and be a sort of mother to her brother and sister; she could go to Paris, study singing and possibly become a star; or she could marry a millionaire. In three visions we see her: as a very inefficient school mistress, making duty tiresome to herself and odious to everybody else; as a prima donna refusing to sing with an understudy and wrecking her own and everybody else's career; and as the cast-off wife of the unscrupulous millionaire. As a result of these visions she marries a fine young man with nothing but youth, ability, and disinterested affection.

The play is a melodrama with a copy-book moral; but it gives real opportunities to a leading lady. The first act is not particularly interesting. Mr. Ian Robertson, who is a respectable old Yogi, has too much to say. And Miss Gertrude Elliott looks far too intelligent to be such an exceedingly stupid school-mistress. However, Miss Elliott has her chance as the lurid prima donna, powdering the manager of the opera house's nose in the most abandoned manner. This is the act of the play, and it should draw all those who like strong melodramatic acting. The third act is just a little tame after the second. Miss Elliott has to be a wronged woman, trampled on by bad men, and after we have seen her in a red wig smashing up everything and everybody, it seemed pitiful to see her knuckling under to a lot of third-rate scoundrels. Though this act had its dramatic moments, the second act is the main prop of "Eyes of Youth."

The play, which was well acted and produced, had a very good reception. Mr. E. Dagnall was an amusingly wicked impresario, while Miss Gertrude Elliott proved herself to be a thoroughly versatile actress.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Julie Opp Faverson and Lee Shubert announce the production of a spectacular play, "Freedom," written by E. Lyall Sweet and C. Lewis Hind, with music by Norman O'Neill. The piece, it is said, will embrace 28 scenes, depicting the growth of political freedom from the time of Alfred the Great to the present. One thousand performers will take part.

The object of the production is to raise funds for the work of the Association for Disabled Military and Naval Officers of the English-Speaking Peoples.

Marcia van Dresser, the opera singer, will enact the rôle of Freedom. Others in the large cast are Edward Martindel, Arlene Hackett, Henry Herbert, J. Harry Irvine and Clara Eames. Two complete military bands are required, in addition to an orchestra of 40 musicians. Forty horses, a flock of sheep and other animals will be seen in the play. The scenic designs have been executed by J. Monroe Hewlett and the costume designs by Livingston Platt. Gustav Ferrari will conduct the orchestra.

William Seymour has been appointed acting manager of the Empire Theater by Charles Frohman, Inc., and David Belasco. William Newman, who has been the manager, has resigned to enter the United States Navy. Mr. Seymour begins work when the Empire opens on Sept. 30, with Cyril Maude in C. Haddon Chambers' new comedy, "The Saving Grace."

"The Awakening," by Ruth Sawyer, is presented at the Criterion Theater tonight, with Wilton Lackaye, Khyva Alans and Theodore Kosloff, the Russian dancer, taking part. The play is produced by George H. Brennan.

Tolstoy's "Redemption," with John Barrymore, is offered this week at the Plymouth Theater. Associated with Mr. Barrymore in the cast are Maude Hanford, Mona Hungerford, Manart Kippen, Hubert Drueke and others.

"The Wanderer" has been put back upon the stage of the Manhattan Opera House by Elliott, Comstock and Gest for a four-weeks' engagement.

"Information, Please," written by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin, is given at the opening of the new Selwyn Theater, West Forty-second Street, on the evening of Oct. 2. Included in the cast are Miss Cowl, Orme Caldar, Blanche Yurka, Viola Compton, Henry Stevenson, Alan Brooks and Robert Rendell.

"Ben Hur" is on the bill of the Lexington Theater this week, beginning its twentieth season. Robert Fraser will have the title part in the production, which is given under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

"I.O.U." by Hector Turnbull and Willard Mack, based on Mr. Turnbull's motion-picture drama, "The Cheat," is presented this week at the Thirty-ninth Street Theater, by William

Brady, the leading players being Jose Ruben and Mary Nash.

"The Matinée Hero," written by Leo Dritschtein and A. E. Thomas, will open the Vanderbilt Theater season on Oct. 7, with Mr. Dritschtein, Brandon Tyuan, Catherine Proctor and Margaret Dale in the cast.

The season of French drama at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, Jacques Copeau, director, opens on Monday, Oct. 14. Twenty-five weeks are promised, with a weekly change of bill. Among the productions scheduled are "Blanchette," "Pelléas and Mélisande" and "The Secret."

LEON KOBRIN'S PLACE IN YIDDISH DRAMA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Leon Kobrin's career in the history of Yiddish drama has been one of consistent battle against the tyranny of the Jewish managers. Beginning about a quarter of a century back as a collaborator of Jacob Gordin, he quickly achieved a reputation as a playwright who was determined to maintain not only a high standard of workmanship, but also a high standard of personal independence.

Gordin and Kobrin found the stage in possession of silly farces and operettas of the most innocuous type, to say the least, and determined that the time was ripe for a realistic reaction. Often, as was natural in the early days, and as is still prevalent among playwrights of less conscience, the realistic reaction swung to the extremes of violent melodrama and grotesquerie; Gordin himself transgressed in that respect. On the whole, however, the more intelligent audience of the Ghetto, familiar with the best in foreign literature and thoroughly ashamed of the degraded condition of the Yiddish stage, recognized the beginning of a new era and flocked to the realistic drama.

Kobrin's themes concern the great struggle between orthodoxy and a freer outlook upon life. In his best-known play, "Children of Nature," which has been produced with success by Stanislavski at the Moscow Art Theater in a Russian version, a young Jew falls in love with a Gentile companion of his childhood days. His father, however, exacts a promise from the youth that he will not marry out of the faith, but that he will wed the half-foolish relative who has been chosen for him. Death is the only way out, and that way the young man chooses.

In another, more recent drama, "Israel's Hope," Kobrin studies the career of a noted opera star who, upon becoming successful, is ashamed of her husband and her people. In other plays, as in his prose works, which are numerous, the dramatist takes up the somber influences of life in the East Side tenements of New York. The tenements, indeed, have colored much of Kobrin's work almost like a Greek fatalism. He is fascinated by the contrasting moral aspects of persons living side by side in a huge edifice, strangers to each other, yet each affecting the other through the multifarious influences that hover over the tenement house.

In contrast to this, Kobrin remembers the "old country" and writes of it with all the charm that is associated with the distant past. Indeed, Kobrin's prose masterpiece, "A Lithuanian Town," is one of the jewels of Yiddish letters and for sheer power of evocation is not easily matched in modern literature.

Kobrin is known not only for his dramas and his novels. As translator he has rendered Chekhov, Maupassant and Zbigniew Iwanevitch. He was chosen by Zangwill to put the "Children of the Ghetto" into Yiddish, and when the play was first produced for the Ghetto, Zangwill exclaimed, "Now I realize that it is I who have translated you, not you me!"

As illustrative of Kobrin's intense feeling of independence, it is interesting to learn that some years ago he tried to organize the Yiddish playwrights into an association designed to give them more dignity in the face of the managers. Often, when a manager insists on changing a plot or doing away with several characters so as to save expense, Kobrin turns manager himself and produces the play under his own auspices in an auditorium hired for the occasion. In fact, his chief work, "Children of Nature," scored its great success under just such conditions. It was in one of Kobrin's early plays, "The Strike" that the talents of the well-known actress, Mme. Bertha Kalich, were first successfully revealed.

Kobrin is interested chiefly in the realistic, yet imaginative, portrayal of character. Of all the Jewish writers he possesses the strongest sense of climax in the American understanding of the word. It is a characteristic of the technique of even the best Yiddish writers that they are interested as much in means as in ends, in the stage pictures as much as in the final outcome, in the conversations as much as the action. From this point of view there is a curious resemblance to the characteristics of Italian audiences and dramatists. The regular word to describe an enticing drama upon a Yiddish handbill or poster is "Lebensbild"—a picture from life. Kobrin, however, perhaps from long residence in the United States (he has lived in Brooklyn, N.Y., for many years) and perhaps from an inner necessity, writes with a well-defined sense of climax. There is no doubt that, were the average of Yiddish audiences higher, he would have written work of more general worth. As it is, his name is definitely associated in Yiddish literature with some of the best of its dramas and prose works, many of which should be known outside of the Ghetto.

"I.O.U." by Hector Turnbull and Willard Mack, based on Mr. Turnbull's motion-picture drama, "The Cheat," is presented this week at the Thirty-ninth Street Theater, by William



Miss Jane Cowl, appearing in "Information, Please"

JANE COWL'S NEW PLAY IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jane Cowl in "Information, Please," a comedy in three acts, by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin, Auditorium Theater, Baltimore, evening of Sept. 23, 1918. The cast includes:

Morrow Helen Salingar
Sir John Desmond M. P. Orme Caldar
Lady Betty Desmond Jane Cowl
Ivy Drue Viola Compton
Simpson Hetty Graham
Edith Bacon Blanche Yurka
Sir George Forrester Henry Stephenson
Gerald Forrester Robert Rendell
Smothers Clifford Brooke
Harrington Malcolm Duncan
Ralph Moore Jack McKee
Bell Boy Alan Brooks
Tom Morgan Cecilia Owen
Frederick Coningsby Jules Eppalay

BALTIMORE, Md.—Never has Miss Jane Cowl been lovelier than she is in "Information, Please," her new play which she wrote in collaboration with Mrs. Jane Murfin, her partner in plays. Not once does the slim and graceful star appear in one of these costumes which harmonize with tears, a quivering under lip and clenched fist. Accustomed to seeing Miss Cowl sobbing her weary way through three or four acts, it is indeed refreshing to watch her in a care-free mood, to hear her turn a merry jest or two and now and again "josh" some one.

She seems to revel in her new part. She was plainly enjoying her work during her stay in Baltimore. And Miss Cowl's idea of the manner in which comedy lines should be spoken, while it follows the pattern of most American actresses, is commendable. She speaks her light lines rapidly, with a quick turn of the head either toward or away from the character she is addressing and with rising inflection toward the end of the sentence. This style of comic expression when done skillfully is always rewarded by hearty laughter from before the footlights and Miss Cowl does it skillfully.

Coming to a consideration of the play one must admit that "Information, Please" leaves much to be desired. It is a thing of many shades. It begins promisingly as high comedy, sustains that mood throughout the first act, but trails off into mediocre farce in the second act and continues at that pace during most of the last act. Now farce when played correctly is fine entertainment and deserves a high place in dramaturgy, but when players try to make high comedy of farce the action of the play gets out of step, the minutes drag and the audience begins to ask why this and why that. Nothing can be taken for granted, and logic is demanded of the playwriter.

"Information, Please" seems to suffer from indecision on the part of its authors. It starts out to get somewhere, but every now and then wanders from the main highway to see what is off to the right, or over there to the left. Naturally when it begins to near its destination its step is lagging, it is behind time and there are a lot of things to be cleared up all at once. This clearing up process, having to be done very hastily, is consequently unsatisfactory.

Lady Betty Desmond is a wife whose husband is more concerned with his political career than with her. She loves him devotedly and he simply idolizes her—that is, so the story goes—but how a man can idolize a lovely wife and neglect her shamefully is something that only playwriters seem to understand. As every one who is familiar with the theater has guessed by this time, Lady Betty determines to win her husband's attention by making him jealous. Thereupon, she begins a flirtation with young Gerald Forrester, an empty-head. Sir John continues to make speeches in Parliament instead of listening to them at home and Lady Betty decides to elope with Forrester to America.

Scandalous? No, indeed! It is a perfectly proper elopement, as Lady Betty takes along her traveling com-

music is by Louis A. Hirsch. In the cast are Joseph Santley, Ivy Sawyer, Juliette Day, Georgia Caine, Helen Barnes, Miriam Collins, Marjorie Bentley, Helen Clarke, Joseph Allen, Roy Atwell and James Bradbury.

E. M. Newman's travel talk this season will be, "Paris 1918," "Wartime France," "Wartime Italy," "London 1918," "Wartime England."

Miss Patricia Collinge is to appear at the Blackstone, Chicago, soon in "Tillie," a dramatization of Mrs. Helen R. Martin's novel, "Tillie, the Menonite Maid."

Miss Ruth Chatterton is shortly to appear in a new comedy by A. E. Thomas, under the management of Henry Miller.

America's Over There Theater League is raising \$150,000 for furnishing entertainment for the men in service in France. Benefit entertainments will be given in theaters for this fund. It is necessary to send 50 entertainers to France each month.

Miss Martha Hedman is to have a leading role in "By Pigeon Post," an English play, which F. Ziegfeld Jr. is soon to produce. Austin Page, the author, has just arrived in New York to conduct the rehearsals.

"A Stitch in Time," the new comedy drama with which Oliver D. Bailey is to reopen the Fulton Theater, New York, Oct. 15, is in rehearsal. Irene Fenwick is in the cast.

MR. BENNETT IN "UNKNOWN PURPLE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—At the Lyric Theater, Richard Bennett is holding audiences upon their good behavior while he draws the portrait of a Twenty-First Century inventor, and while he shows how a man 100 years from now, possessing a secret chemical formula, may get even with business associates who have tricked him, foil the shrewdest of detectives who are out to destroy him and bring reparation to members of his family who have been untrue to him. To keep audiences attentive to Peter Marchmont's process of triumphing over his obstacles to happiness, and establishing a reign of poetic justice in the little universe of his private affairs, is no small task for the leading man in the melodrama of "The Unknown Purple," because the actor carries on his shoulders the burden of more make-believe than even a world which is daily startled by technical discoveries can be expected to accept.

In the third act Lady Betty, her husband, Gerald, Sir George Forrester, Lady Betty's traveling companion, a close friend and a clever American are all in the sitting room of Lady Betty's suite in the hotel trying to straighten the elopement tangle. The problem, of course, is solved, just how it is not quite clear, but Gerald is suddenly made to fall in love, without any previous servitude, with Lady Betty's traveling companion. Sir George convinces Sir John that he should not suspect Lady Betty, but to convince her that he doesn't care about her elopement "just to teach her a lesson." Then there follows an effort to increase the dramatic tensity and velocity and the evening ends with Lady Betty in Sir John's arms.

An exceptionally able cast aids the star. By far the finest acting is done by Henry Stephenson as Sir George Forrester. True, the character he portrays is the best drawn of the lot, but it is to his value to the play is greatly enhanced by his humorous, intelligent interpretation. Orme Caldar is acceptable, but he should know that it is not necessary to wink and grimace at an audience to make it understand that he is just fooling his wife. Clifford Brooke, as a blackmailing waiter, does his work handily.

Were the job of making the invisible idea pass off as plausible not one of great difficulty, then certainly more than one member of the cast which Roland West and Carlyle Moore have found for their collaboration would be able to cope with it. But only Mr. Bennett, a man of sensitively trained speech and of unusual talent for grotesque story-telling, is able to check the giggling of the house over the purple ray nonsense. Whenever a high moment is left to anybody but him, illusion drops; the stage electrician makes his lamps twinkle and twinkle in vain. But when Marchmont, or rather Marchmont as indicated by a voice and a violet light, comes back into the plot, he, as Bonnie, the Mrs. Malaprop of the piece, might say, is invincible.

"THE LIVE WIRE," A LONDON SPY PLAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Live Wire," a play in three acts, by Simeon Blow and Douglas Hoare. First performance Aug. 30, 1918. St. Martin's Theater, London. Characters:

Mulligan George Shelton
Betty Byrne Hilda Trevelyan
Sir Hartley Mertsham C. M. Hallard
Christina Anderson Helen Morris
Mervyn Chester Alex Scott-Gatty
Inspector Woods Henry Deas
P. C. Weldon Albert Sims
Wilfred Carpenter ("Chinaman") Donald Calthrop
Gibson W. Ford-Hamilton
Inspector Dew Douglas Phillips

LONDON, England—Of all the German spy plays now raging in London, "The Live Wire" is by far the most exciting. It is like a detective story in which the audience is kept wondering up to the last moment who the culprit is. The culprit is, of course, a spy in communication with the enemy. Then, the play has the advantage of having only one propagandist speech—and there are no heroes in it.

Through the newspaper of Sir Hartley Mertsham information is conveyed to the enemy by means of a code. Contributors to the paper are a Miss Anderson, with whom Sir Hartley is in love, and a Mr. Chester, who is a sort of amateur detective. Then there is an Irish butler—and of course there is Sir Hartley himself. Now, which of these is the spy? The story is round a certain Wilfred Carpenter, who is doing time for having in his possession forged notes. Carpenter is the victim of a German plot and has in his possession the code the mysterious spy is using. His escape, and his ultimate success in finding the spy, after he has followed the wrong scent, is the thrilling plot of "The Live Wire."

The play, produced by Mr. Dion Boucicault, is well acted throughout and had a most favorable reception.

AMERICAN NOTES

Rehearsals have begun of "Oh, Yes," the sixth annual production for the Princess Theater, New York City. The book and lyrics are by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, and

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Aug. 30)—Miss Doris Keane, who will appear very shortly at the Lyric in Mr. Avery Hopwood's comedy "Roxane," has a play in view in which she has a very strong part. She is also to be seen as Juliet. Then she will very possibly play in Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Carroll," And Mr. Edward Sheldon, the author of "Romance," is writing another drama for her.

Besides appearing in "Nurse Benson," Miss Marie Löhr is giving her services in what is described as "the great national film," the production of which is in the hands of Mr. H. St. John Breton.

At the Kingsway Messrs. Fred Karno and Leo Vint start their management with a three-act farce, "A Week End," by Walter W. Ellis, author of "A Little Bit of Fluff." In it Mr. Ernest Thesiger will be seen as a country stationmaster with an artistic temperament

After Mr. Percy Hutchinson has left the Queen's Mr. Owen Nares will, with Sir Alfred Butt, enter into management there. His first play will be a comedy called "The Cinderella Man," by Edward Childs Carpenter—a play that has already been done in the United States.

"Laughing Eyes," a musical comedy by Mr. Herman Darewill, will be shortly seen at a West End Theater. The principal character will be played by Miss Jennie Benson, and Mr. Fred A. Leslie has been engaged as leading comedian and dancer.

THE HOME FORUM

On Autobiography

Some of the most interesting works of Leonardo da Vinci, Giorgione, Albert Dürer, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Andrea del Sarto, are their portraits painted by themselves. These pictures exhibit not only the lineaments of the masters, but also their art. The hand which drew them was the hand which drew the "Last Supper," or the "Madonna of the Tribune"; color, method, chiaroscuro, all that makes up manner in painting, may be studied on the same canvas as that which faithfully represents the features of the man whose genius gave his style its special character.

We seem to understand the clear, calm majesty of Leonardo's manner, the silver-gray harmonies and smooth facility of Andrea's Madonnas, the better for looking at their faces drawn by their own hands at Florence. And if this be the case of a dumb picture, how far higher must be the interest and importance of the written life of a known author! Not only do we recognize in its composition, the style and temper and habits of thought which are familiar to us in his other writings; but we also hear from his own lips how these were formed, how his tastes took their peculiar direction, what circumstances acted on his character, what hopes he had, and where he failed. Even should his autobiography not bear the marks of uniform candor, it probably reveals more of the actual truth, more of the man's real nature in its height and depth, than any memoir written by friend or foe. Its unconscious admissions, its general spirit, and the inferences which we draw from its perusal, are far more valuable than any mere statement of facts or external analysis, however scientific.

When we become acquainted with the series of events which led to the conception or attended the production of some masterpiece of literature, a new light is thrown upon its beauties, fresh life bursts forth from every chapter, and we seem to have a nearer and more personal interest in its success. What a powerful sensation, for instance, is that which we experience when, after studying the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Gibbon tells us how the thought of writing it came to him upon the Capitol, among the ruins . . . and how he finished it one night by Lake Geneva, and laid his pen down and walked forth and saw the stars above his terrace at Lausanne!—John Addington Symonds.

Giving

So, weighing duty in the scale of prayer
Give what seems given thee. It may prove a seed
Of goodness dropped in fallow grounds of need.
—Whittier.

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Position

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the entire structure of society in a state of uncertainty, with the permanent apparently lost in flux, with old positions being abandoned through the compulsion of the hour and new positions being constantly created, the fetish of efficiency may assume a warrant for affirming that the materially efficient shall be the dominant; although the very upheaval of the old is compelling the conclusion that it is not merely material efficiency, but spiritual law, which provides a right place for every individual and causes the individual to come into his place. If the old order had wrought out the harmony and equality of man, there would have been no need of a readjustment. Tottering governments and false systems, however, indicate the immense need of an understanding of the Principle, an understanding wherein every individual is seen to be a necessary and perfect unit in the whole, and all equally entitled to all that is good.

The understanding of this law enables a man to govern himself correctly and know that he cannot at any time be forced or kept out of his right position, in accordance with Principle. It demands, at the same time, as scrupulous a regard for the rights and happiness of others as for one's own, for one's own sense of good can indeed be stabilized only through the understanding that good is universal. It is just this endeavor to conform one's thought and conduct to the law of impartial divine Love, that brings the proof of the government of Principle in one's individual affairs, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 106 of Science and Health, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Now the position of any material thing can be conceived of only by thinking of its relation to other things. It is certainly more necessary that man's true position should be conceived of as a spiritual actuality and considered in the light of his relation to divine Principle. It was the understanding of this spiritual relation between God and man that made Jesus the Christ so certain of his position and his power. "The Son can do nothing of himself," he said, "but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Man's activity and position are sustained by Mind alone. When a man understands this spiritual fact and applies it to his own problems, he will free himself from the belief either that there is no place or position open to him, or that he, through his own efficiency, has found his place, for both material success and failure are alike due to the belief that man is an entity apart from God.

No matter how efficient a mortal may be, according to the world's standards, until he scientifically knows that man's sufficiency is of God, he has not proved his position in the spiritual economy of being; and no one, who learns this truth of man's relation to divine Principle, need fail to realize his right place and activity. He need only apply his understanding of Principle to the erring human beliefs of inability, misfortune, or whatever obstructive fear confronts him. Jesus declared of his true individuality, "I and my Father are one." Exactly, then, in the degree that a man understand's man's unity with Principle, will he realize that his individual position is determined by Principle, and that he can no more be prevented from finding and filling it than can the courses of the stars be obliterated. A mortal, who is limited, discontented, out of his right place, failing to reflect the majesty of man in the image of God, is an unreal concept, the outcome of a mistaken sense that man is separated from God.

So the first step in demonstrating the truth of position is to consider one's concept, whether it be material or spiritual. What is one allowing to be the reality, Spirit or matter? Is one submitting to such errors of belief as self-depreciation, timidity, discouragement, lack of efficiency? Then he is basing his thought and endeavor on the belief that man is material and limited, and his concept of position will be contracted by this limitation. But if, through spiritual understanding, he is resisting and overcoming these false beliefs, his concept of position and activity will expand to correspond with his larger conception of man, and he will find his powers and abilities correspondingly increased. A man cannot take a half-hearted attitude in regard to Truth and error, the real and the unreal, and expect to work out harmonious results in his human affairs, for, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 274 of Science and Health, "Divine Science is absolute, and permits no half-way position in learning its Principle and rule—establishing it by demonstration."

When it is known that Christian Science teaches that supply is spiritual, not material, it will be seen how imperative it is that position should be considered from a spiritual standpoint. It must be seen that man's relation to God can never be interrupted, and that because man is constantly in perfect unity with Principle, he is in perpetual connection with his eternal source of supply. Material supply, as material position, is but a counterfeit of an unchanging spiritual truth. As a man leaves to depend less and less upon matter, upon material opportunity and personal influence for his position and supply, he becomes more and more the

master of adverse circumstances and increasingly certain that his right place and activity await him and that they will be shown to him and every intervening obstacle removed.

To know that there is a perfect position for each one in the divine reality of being, and to work to the end of realizing it, does not mean that a mortal should neglect the task at hand, or despise "the day of small things." Rather does the knowledge of the spiritual fact enhance one's care in performing all things well, since it is the quality of faithfulness in the "few things," that can alone fit one to be made "ruler over many things." Progress out of the material into the spiritual is indeed a matter of steps, one at a time. But if one is obedient to Principle in each step, one is assured that, as Mrs. Eddy has so well said, "In Christian Science there is never a retrograde step, never a return to positions outgrown," (Science and Health, p. 74.)

American War Poetry

"It is a matter of congratulation that in this country the arts have largely emancipated themselves from the sway of Mars," wrote H. H. Boyesen in 1888. "Battle-pieces are comparatively rare in our Academy exhibitions, and cannon, guns, and bayonets are not introduced in ornamental bric-a-brac. To be sure, our great generals and admirals have their niches secure in the temple of fame, and their ugly statues on our public squares; and every little town east or west that sent soldiers to the war has its soldiers' monument . . . But these monuments are more in the nature of a commemoration of the individual men than a glorification of their calling. Our poets do not often sing of battles and carnage, though occasionally they single out heroic feats performed in war as subjects worthy of their muse. Thus Read has celebrated 'Sheridan's Ride' in strong and spirited verse, Lathrop, 'Kearney at Five Forks,' and Whittier, 'Barbara Frietchie.' But considering the duration of the Civil War, and the many brilliant feats of arms that made it memorable, the amount of poetry which it produced was remarkably small. Among all our great poets I cannot recall a single martial spirit. Walt Whitman's 'My Captain' is perhaps the noblest poem of the period, always, of course, excepting Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode.' But neither is written in a warlike spirit . . . There is in the 'Commemoration Ode' a solemn organ tone of exalted meditation and fervid outbursts of patriotism, but no martial strain arousing enthusiasm and glorifying the warrior's deed by appeals to the savage passions. Longfellow, though he was the contemporary of all the heroes of the war, found no inspiration for his song in their deeds; while those who fought the battle of human rights in the pulpit and in Congress were cheered by his voice . . . With the exception of Mrs. Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' I do not know a poem in American literature that has the martial tread, the enthusiasm, the fury and fervor of war in anything like the same degree as the German war songs of Arndt and Korner. . . Today civilization has outgrown them, or ought to have outgrown them. They are as pernicious as an element of education as they are poetically beautiful."

A Shop of Pure Romance

"It must have been in the holidays that I made friends with a pair of country sisters who kept a more delicious shop than I have ever found in the pages of any book," Katharine Tynan writes in "Twenty-Five Years: Reminiscences," "a shop of pure romance. There were two windows. On one side of the shop they sold butter, eggs, bread, and sugar-sticks. The butter and eggs used to come up from their parental farm in the Queen's County, and my impression of them is that they were real country delights. With the other side of the shop I was more immediately concerned. The glass cases on the counter had a miscellaneous assortment of stationery, scented pink papers, violet ink, and all the other guilelessnesses of the seventies. They were flanked by newspapers and magazines. The window was full of story-books—the lurid harmless stories in which boys rejoiced, and others. But the crowning delight to me was the circulating library which sat round about the shelves at that side of the shop. What a heaven it was! Even now I can feel the ecstasy of touching those green and scarlet and blue backs of books and knowing that I might read what I would.

"The owner of this delightful shop made much of me. They also made use of me for when they would have their mid-day sleep they turned me on to mind the shop. I think my dream of reading was practically uninterrupted. I cannot remember anyone buying the eggs or butter, although they were so good. My mother waited long for her sealing-wax or whatever it was that first day. I sucked 'lemon plait' and I read."

"After that I think this delightful experience must have been repeated from time to time. I remember a day when I sold a colored picture from a Christmas number which had adorned the shop for some months, to an old lady for a shilling. It was audacity of ignorance to ask such a sum, but the old lady paid it, remarking that it was just the picture she required for her grandchild's nursery. I remember the delight of the two sisters when they emerged, rosy from their sleep, to discover the coup I had made."

The Thames by St. Paul's

Night and day the tides, swelling the River or narrowing its stream until the embankment walls stand high out of shelving mud, remind London that the sea lies but some miles from her in the direction of the rising sun. Old Camden was of the opinion that London actually owed her name to the mighty throng of ships that entered her harbors from earliest days. Lllo Dinas, a City of Ships, certainly owed much of her fame in medieval Europe to her great river highway spanned by its mighty bridge, and she has continued to make her appeal as a city of wonderful and strangely individual beauty chiefly through this same Thames River and because of the character and atmosphere which it imparts to the city upon its banks.

The Riverside has captivated men of all sorts and conditions, men at such opposite poles as Eighteenth Century Dr. Johnson, and James Whistler, of the Twentieth. They loved the River, for quite different reasons, probably, and yet both of them singled out Wapping as deserving of particular attention. Dr. Johnson recommended Bowell to include Wapping-in-the-Wose, as Stow calls it, in his exploration of the River, but it has to be recorded that Bowell was disappointed. As for Whistler, Wapping, the haunt of ship and boat builders, rope, mast, car and block makers, inspired one of his famous pictures, and the Thames riverside generally, from Greenwich to Westminster, with a set of plates which, exhibited in Paris, won Baudelaire's admiration. In them the French poet read "the profound and complicated poetry of a vast capital."

Whistler saw the River, says Mr. Pennell in his "Life," "as no one had seen it before, in all its grim and glitter, with its forest of shipping, its endless procession of barges, its grim warehouses, its huge docks, its little waterside inns." It was from one of those inns, so numerous in Wapping, "The Angel," that Whistler painted "The Wapping Warehouses."

"The Angel" being one of a row of little old houses with an overhanging balcony. In another Wapping inn, Whistler lived for many months;

close to the steamboat pier, the inn had a good custom among skippers and bargemen about whom Whistler was "always humorous." Run to earth in this lair, not without difficulty, for Wapping is notoriously unapproachable to the uninitiated.

Whistler added another and unusual element to the company of the inn, in the persons of his friends, Povner and the Frenchman, Legros, du Maurier and Mr. Ionides.

As for the years spent by Whistler in the little brick house of Paradise Row, and later on elsewhere along the Chelsea Reach, there is much of his work, notably, "Old Battersea Bridge," which records his vision of the River's beauty, a vision which enabled him, once more to quote Mr. Pennell, "to do for London what Rembrandt had done for Amsterdam."

When it is known that Christian Science teaches that supply is spiritual, not material, it will be seen how imperative it is that position should be considered from a spiritual standpoint. It must be seen that man's relation to God can never be interrupted, and that because man is constantly in perfect unity with Principle, he is in perpetual connection with his eternal source of supply. Material supply, as material position, is but a counterfeit of an unchanging spiritual truth. As a man leaves to depend less and less upon matter, upon material opportunity and personal influence for his position and supply, he becomes more and more the

master of adverse circumstances and increasingly certain that his right place and activity await him and that they will be shown to him and every intervening obstacle removed.

To know that there is a perfect position for each one in the divine reality of being, and to work to the end of realizing it, does not mean that a mortal should neglect the task at hand, or despise "the day of small things." Rather does the knowledge of the spiritual fact enhance one's care in performing all things well, since it is the quality of faithfulness in the "few things," that can alone fit one to be made "ruler over many things."

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of the foresaid Brooke, and from eight of the clooke till noone, we passed along the sea-shore, and over high mountaines, then over an untillled Plaine, seeing not one village, nor so much as the least house by the way. Then at last comming to a little shade of Fig-trees, we rested there the heat of the day, and fed upon such victuals as we had, while our Muccaro and the rest gave meat to their beasts. At three of the clock in the afternoon we went forward in the like way, and late in the evening we came to a village neare which we lodged in the open field, in a pleasant plot of grass, neare the banke of a River, planted with some trees.

Palmes and fruitful trees, and neare the same were sixe Villages in sight. Here we rested part of this day, and the next night the master of our Caravan having businesses in the City, neither imported it where we lodged; for they have no publike Innes, nor beds in any house, nor Cookes, but every man brings his meat and can dresse it. But to the end wee might be ready to goe early with the Caravan in the morning, most of us lodged in poore houses of the Suburbs. My selfe and my brother were ready to sleep in the yard upon our owne quilts, and the yard declining from the house to the bottome, where our beasts were tied, wee laid our selves downe upon the top of the Hill, but in the morning found ourselves stumbled downe betweene the feet of the Asses and Camels, when I could not remember the English Innes without sighing.

Upon Sunday we rose early and for two houers space passed a Promontory of the Sea; then turning towards the Land, we passed through wilde and untillled Hilles and plaine fields, and at noon we rested under the shadow of some Brambles, refreshing ourselves with meat and sleepe, and giving meat to our asses. At three in the afternoon we went forward, and passed by the Castle Hurs, in which some say Job dwelt, and which they say was possessed by the French, while they had the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Also we passed by a Monastery of Saint George . . . seated in a pleasant valley, yeelding trees of Figs and Olives, and towards evening, we incamped (as I may terme it) in the open field at the foot of a high mountaine. They say Job did of old possess this Territorie, and that not far hence in the way leading to Damascus, there is a Cittie now called Hempes, and of old called Hurs, which the Christian inhabitants to this day call the Cittie of Job, and the valley not far distant the valley of Hurs, and the Turks have built a Mosque in this Cittie, which they think to be built upon the very ruines of the house wherein Job dwelt.

Upon Monday, early in the morning, we set forward, and spent eight houers in ascending the Mountaine, which was very high, but the way easie, with many turnings about the Mountaine, which of it selfe without manufraying yeelded many wilde, but pleasant fruite seeming to passe in pleasantness the best Orchards. Upon the top of the Mountaine we met some horsemen of the Army . . . They were armed with Lances, Shields, and short broad Swords, so as a man would have said, they had been the Knights of Amadeus de Gaulle. Neither is it improbable, that those fictions came from the horsemen of Asia, since we did see some mile from Tripoli—a Bridge called the Bridge of Rodomont, and a Fountaine neare Scandarona called the Amazones Fountaine and many-like monuments in these parts. When wee had passed the foresaid high Mountaine, we came into a very large and fruitful Plaine of Corne, which was yet uncult-downe. Here we refreshed our selves and our beasts with meat, resting neare a Fountaine for their beasts and themselves, than a Fountaine of cleere water. After dinner we went forward in this Plaine, and did see some villages, which in this vast Empire are very rare, and neare one of these villages wee did sit downe at night, and resting in the open field.

Upon Tuesday, early in the morning, we tooke our journey, and for sixe houers passed in the same Plaine, having not so much as the shadow of one tree, and came to the City Aman (which in the Scripture is the second of the Kings, the seventeenth Chapter, is called Hamath), being some three dayes journey from Damascus. This Cittie is of large circuit, and pleasantly seated upon two Hilles (for the third Hill of the Castle hath nothing but mines), having a River running by it, and abounding with Orchards of

peaches, their tops as level as the sky-line of a Paris boulevard, the daggers of the pink sunset between their trunks. The swamp, gloomy and darkening with the coming night, was on our left, but westward the old rail fence accompanied us, and the friendly cabin against the pines; and in the gathering twilight we heard from far the sound of a negro singing.—Walter Prichard Eaton.

Let us be true!
Our cause is holy and our purpose pure:
Let us be sure
The means we choose hide not our aim from view!

"First the blade, then the ear,
then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

Snap

SOME few months ago it was stated, in these columns, that the Bureau of Enemy Psychology, in Berlin, had been worsted, or, to put it a little differently, that the mesmerism which was holding Mittel-Europa together, and imposing upon the world its belief of invincibility, had broken. The truth of this has been manifesting itself, in an increasing ratio, ever since. It was obvious when the carpenters were building the wooden tower from which the Kaiser was to view the battle of the last lap; it was more obvious when Marshal Foch having withdrawn his center to the Marne, suddenly drove in the sides of the famous salient, and sent the Germans scurrying for the Aisne. It was clear when the High Command began the enforced retirement to the Hindenburg line; clearer when the Turks stampeded before Sir Edmund Allenby's attack; and clearer still when the German-Bulgarian armies were broken and cornered by the Salonika field force. And now comes the first actual snap in the Mittel-Europa chain. Bulgaria drops out.

When, late on Sunday night, the news flashed into the newspaper offices, the first feeling was one of intense suspicion. "The Old Fox of the Balkans" had turned in his tracks so often, that the tendency was to see in the Bulgarian request for an armistice nothing but an attempt to hold up the advance of the Allies whilst reinforcements were arriving from Germany. But the fact is that neither the Germans, who have been compelled to call out the 1920 class to help hold the western front, nor the Austrians nor the Turks who are at the end of their resources, have either men or munitions to pour into the tailor's thimble of the Bulgarian débâcle. No man knew this better than that astute monarch, the Tzar Ferdinand, who has been in the Central Alliance without being exactly of it ever since Bulgaria entered the war. When he found that he could not prevent Malinoff, with his well-known pro-Entente sympathies, from forming a ministry, he began to contemplate drifting with the stream. Any other monarch, with his record, would have thought twice before making the attempt, but Ferdinand, with that beautiful Brussels crown locked up in a safe in Sofia, was at least equal to the attempt of emulating the Vicar of Bray, and so, whilst the German papers were printing telegrams from him to the Kaiser, in which he was declaring, as it were, that he would never desert Mr. Micawber, he was sending quiet intimations to General Franchet d'Esperey, to the effect that the friendship of the Allies was the one thing necessary to complete his happiness.

The simple truth is that the success of the allied armies in Macedonia had brought about a change of heart in the Tzar Ferdinand. He had begun to realize that though, if he surrendered to General Franchet d'Esperey, he might lose his crown, he certainly would lose it if he did not. And being constitutionally of that order of mind in which discretion is the better part of valor, he determined to capitulate while there was still a chance for the Brussels coronet, instead of waiting until there would be nothing for it but to offer that ornament at a reduction to his successor. But the Tzar Ferdinand had another and a very real incentive to surrender. The Serbians were on the borders of Bulgaria, and he knew perfectly well how the Bulgarians had treated the Serbians during their occupancy of the country, and what Bulgaria had to expect if the invasion began. The record of Bulgaria in the matter of the torture of the Serbian people, during the years of Bulgarian occupancy, is something too hideous to contemplate, and though the Tzar Ferdinand, as a German, might not be particularly anxious on the subject, the new Prime Minister Malinoff and his cabinet were not going to take the chances of retaliation for the sake of Ferdinand's relationship to either of the Kaisers.

After all, however, the fact that the Old Fox has been caught in his own trap is less interesting than the effect of his fate upon the war. The surrender of Bulgaria means much more than the reduction of the Mittel-Europa forces by the number of the soldiers of Ferdinand's army. It means, first and foremost, the severing of German communications with Turkey and the East, and the fact that the Turks will now be left to fight out their battle as best they may. No longer will the crowd of the Friedrichstrasse Bahn gather to see the Hamburg-Baghdad Express steam out, for the length of that famous train's journey will in future be cut short at the banks of the Danube. More important than any of this, perhaps, is the fact that the way is now open for the Allies, if they choose, to advance by the back door into Austria. With an allied army on the Danube and an Italian army reasserting itself across the Venetian border, the fate of Austria is so obvious and so certain, that the German papers are already discounting the withdrawal of Turkey and the Dual Kingdom. Every one knows the pace with which news travels in the East. Nobody knows how it goes exactly, but it goes. Enver may rage, and Talaat imagine a vain thing, but the Turk is going to discover that there is something wrong with the armies of the All Highest, and when that day comes Enver and Talaat will probably wish not only that they had been a little more circumspect in taking sides, but that they had exhibited a little more restraint in their Armenian policy. Turkey cannot possibly carry on the war cut off from Germany. "Jericho Jane," rusting in the waters of the Jordan, affords a very good text for the friends of the Entente in Stambul to preach their sermons from.

Nor, as a matter of fact, will even this be the conclusion of the whole matter. The Kaiser may scold the German people as much as he likes, but that people, unless they are more credulous than it seems possible to imagine, will receive his heroics on the subject of the magnificent successes of their sons and brothers, with their tongues in their cheeks. The magnificent successes of Germany may be seen in the western front crumbling from the North Sea to Switzerland; in the stream of prisoners perpetually entering the allied cages; in the hundreds of guns finding their way to the allied lines; and in the mountains of matériel deserted too precipitately to be even destroyed. The simple truth is that

mesmerism, when it once begins to crack, cracks apace. It is almost impossible to say on Monday what Tuesday may not bring forth. Essen will have to work overtime to produce enough peace doves to fill the expectation of the defeatists, before the snap is followed by the final bang.

Will Not Be Bound by Party

HENRY FORD, manufacturer, nominated by the state Democratic primary of Michigan, but rejected by the Republican, as a candidate for the United States Senate, in place of William Alden Smith, Republican, who will retire on March 3, 1919, served notice upon the Democratic state convention, in session at Detroit last Wednesday, by letter, that if elected he would be bound by no party measures.

He declared himself no party man, but pledged his support to the war policy of President Wilson, at whose request he consented to enter the contest. "Not one dollar," he said, "was expended by me, or in my behalf, directly or indirectly, for the nomination. I will not spend a dollar to be elected. A purchased place would be a tainted, worthless bauble. It must be the free choice of a free people." Notwithstanding all this, the convention indorsed his candidacy.

This is the first out-and-out, middle-of-the-road announcement from a political party candidate which the United States has heard for a long time. It is not unusual for party nominees to declare that they will exercise their right to individual opinion, to independent action, to personal judgment, and all that, in certain circumstances, but they almost invariably wind up by pledging their obedience to the party that has "honored them with its trust and confidence," and so on.

President Wilson, strange to say, with all of his individuality and assertiveness, typifies more closely than any other prominent man in either of the great political organizations of the United States today, adhesion to party ideas. Because the Democratic Party, in national convention, refused to commit itself to national prohibition, the President, elected on the national Democratic platform, would not commit himself to it either, although in numerous ways he has shown himself to be personally a strong prohibitionist. Then, again, because the Democratic conventions which twice nominated him left the question of equal suffrage to the decision of the several states, President Wilson, although plainly and outspokenly a suffragist in sympathy, has insisted throughout, but less positively of late, that equal suffrage must come through state action.

Mr. Ford, a Republican, but an admirer of President Wilson, and enjoying the President's confidence to an exceptional degree, entered the Michigan senatorial race, as he says, to oblige the President and to support the Administration in its war policies, but he refrains from committing himself unreservedly, even to the President. Outside of the Administration's war program he may, if elected, oppose the President's policies without violating his pledge. He will, no doubt, get many Republican votes, but, if chosen, he will owe his election mainly to the Democratic organization of his State. Nevertheless, the announcement which he made before receiving the endorsement of the Democrats of Michigan, "in convention assembled," does not, and cannot be made to, commit him, in the event of his election, to action with the Republicans in the Senate on any question not positively antagonistic to President Wilson's war policies.

Freer swing, greater scope of political freedom, wider latitude in the matter of thinking for himself and using his personal discretion, has hardly, within the knowledge of students of American politics, ever before been claimed by an aspirant for public office in the United States, or, if claimed, has ever before been allowed. Men secure in office have, of course, time and again, declared their independence of party trammels, and have even abandoned the parties that elected them; but Mr. Ford's position is unique in that he has informed those whose support he must have in order to win, that they need not expect him to represent them in any partisan sense, should their enthusiasm for his candidacy insure his election as a Democrat in a normally Republican State.

Détenus Question in India

THE vigorous action taken by the authorities in India to disprove, in the most decisive fashion possible, the charges of cruelty which had been leveled against the police in regard to men arrested on suspicion of spreading disorder is worthy of all praise. For several months past, it appears, a most determined campaign has been carried on in a certain section of the press in India against the action of the Bengal Government in detaining these men, and lately this campaign has taken the form of making the gravest charges against the authorities in regard to their treatment of political prisoners and détenus. It has even, on occasion, been openly affirmed that certain individuals were being subjected to "the most barbarous tortures" at the hands of the police and prison authorities. That the government's action in keeping several hundred of the most seriously disaffected young men under observation, or actual restraint, was justified, has been shown by results. Since the adoption of the policy, there has been an almost complete cessation of serious political crime, and it is, of course, abundantly evident that members of the disloyal section of the community, in circulating charges of cruelty against the government, are actuated by an anxious desire to divert attention from this success.

Now the government might quite well have contented itself with a decisive denial of the charges, and left the matter at that. Thinking people in India, whether they were Indians or Europeans, did not believe them, but Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor of the Province, and his advisers were not so disposed to play into the hands of the sedition mongers. They proclaimed their willingness to institute a most exhaustive inquiry into the subject, if anyone would come forward with a charge sufficiently specific to make inquiry practicable. No one seemed willing, however, to take this course until, at last, after some delay, Mrs. Besant, whose attitude on the matter is well known, brought certain charges of torture which she submitted to the Government of India. She was not prepared to substantiate them, or even to be more precise in her statements. The government, however, persisted and, at last, she was induced to make a general specific charge that upward of one hundred persons, under restraint on the islands in the neighborhood of Chittagong, were ill-treated by the police. Finally, the number was reduced to

eleven persons. On the matter being inquired into by an impartial tribunal, only four of the eleven persons were found willing to claim that they had been mistreated, and, when the claims of these four came to be investigated, they were found to be "quite unfounded."

The whole matter might here be dismissed, with the curt attention it deserves, if it were not for another aspect of the question as regrettable as it is serious. The section of the press which has indulged in this attack on the police is very considerable, and its activities have by no means been offset, as much as they might have been, by the rest of the press. For some time past, as Lord Ronaldshay has pointed out, there has been a kind of covert hostility to the police, displayed, not only by the press, but by a large section of the public. Recent outrages on the police have utterly failed to evoke that vigorous protest and condemnation which might justly be expected from a public which saw the prime necessity of maintaining law and order, whilst this general hostility has certainly betrayed large numbers of otherwise law-abiding citizens into taking an attitude which, by its activity or its indifference, is a direct encouragement to the revolutionary element in the country. As Lord Ronaldshay has well put it, such an attitude "has enormously encouraged the party that looks to anarchy to achieve its ends." Responsible people in Bengal would do well to reconsider the whole question, in the light of these statements. The police are carrying on a work of great difficulty, and, at a time when all thoughtful persons within the Empire are desirous of seeing extend to India an ever-increasing measure of responsible government, it is of the utmost importance that the Indian people should not be led, by specious propaganda, into an attitude toward duly constituted authority which is the very negation of the privileges they themselves are seeking.

Making Peace With Banditti

A RATHER weak attempt has been made, by newspapers inclined to the sensational, to revive interest in the American railway robber, the survivor in the Western Hemisphere of the European highwayman, the occasion having been an exploit by one Roy Lancaster, who has been plying his vocation probably under an alias.

This belated American bandit, however, has present interest, not because of the romantic daring of any of his performances, but because his appearance on the scene serves to recall a time when railway robberies, in certain parts of the United States, were all too common, and when the deeds of the bandits challenged attention quite as much for the boldness of their execution as for the losses.

But to arouse interest through reminiscences of such episodes would perhaps be unjustifiable, if it were not possible to find in them, or to draw from them, a lesson that should be useful when the time comes for civilization to deal finally with the outlaw nation of the world.

Highway robberies of the peculiar American type, or of the peculiar western type, began in the days of the overland stage and the pony express. The bandits were then called "road agents," and their exploits "hold-ups." They watched for and waylaid the stagecoach having on board gold dust from the California placers, and passengers carrying money for investment into the mining country, or the proceeds of successful investments out of it. Scores of writers, including Mark Twain and Bret Harte, have spread the glamour of romance over the "road agents" and their adventures. When the first transcontinental railroad was constructed, it was a common belief that the occupation of the road agent, the bandit, and the desperado must go, but it required only a little time to upset this supposition. Trains had not been running long over the Union and Central Pacific railways before pistols were pointed at the heads of engine drivers, firemen, express messengers, and conductors, and the order, "Stand and deliver!" became as common as in the days of Dick Turpin.

A multiplication of railways and a multiplication of trains, even a multiplication of guards, seemed to make little difference; actually made no difference. Daring robberies were periodically committed along all of the transcontinental lines, and, almost invariably, the bandits escaped. When caught, a morbid press painted them as heroes, a morbid public sentiment idealized their deeds. The train robber became a criminal apart; one who could settle down with his gains in a quiet community, under suspicion, perhaps, but not, on that account, without a recognized claim upon the respect of his neighbors.

Things went along after this fashion for years, the transcontinental railroads, as a matter of course, making allowances in their annual estimates of earnings, for train robberies.

They went along, as things had been going along in Europe up to 1914, the carrying corporations, like the law-abiding nations, more or less content if only they could hold the bandits in check.

This policy meant continuous and increasing expense in the policing of the lines, as the policy of holding the militaristic banditti of Europe in check involved stupendous expenditures, on the part of peace-loving peoples,

for defensive armament. The train robberies continued, becoming more frequent and growing bolder, until one day—

One day the directors of the Union Pacific Railway met, at Omaha, for the purpose of considering what should be done in the case of a particularly bold and costly robbery on their line in Western Nebraska. They had held similar meetings before. They had voted large sums for greater police protection, and they had offered large rewards for the apprehension of the robbers. The directors' acts in this respect had, however, become perfunctory. The bandits were laughing at them. The outlaws nearly always kept their booty, and had no trouble in finding hiding places.

At this meeting one of the directors, after listening to various suggestions, declared that the time had now arrived when it must be decided, quickly and finally, whether the robbers or the shareholders were going to run the Union Pacific, and, to put the question to a test, he moved that all of the financial resources of the company be placed at the disposal of the management, to be used in running down and bringing to account, not one or two, or five or six, but every individual believed to have been concerned in the latest robbery.

The hunt began immediately, and with vigor. It was carried on in the mountains, on the plains, through the cañons and gulches, as far north as the Arctic Ocean, as far south as Tierra del Fuego. There was a capture here and a capture there. The bandits were followed to Europe,

tracked through Paris, London, and Vienna, cornered in Constantinople, and extradited from Switzerland. After five years spent in the round-up, only two out of the fifteen or more sought were at large.

The Union Pacific directors were not satisfied. Moreover, the directors of other western railways had become their allies, and had insisted on contributing toward the cost of the hunt. These now proposed to double their subscriptions, rather than that the pursuit should be stopped before the last of the offenders had been captured and adequately punished. And so the chase went on, until, near the end of the tenth year, the one robber missing until that time was run down in the mines of Sonora, Mexico.

That is how the Union Pacific Railway Company and its allies made peace with their enemies, the train robbers. At long intervals since then, lone and belated bandits, like this so-called Roy Lancaster, make their appearance, only to be dealt with swiftly, easily, and non-expensively.

The lesson in all this should not be hard to find, and, as one of the famous characters of Charles Dickens might say, the moral of it will be found in its application.

Notes and Comments

"WILL Germany reform?" asks the Detroit Free Press, and then proceeds to discuss the question with its usual intelligence and fairness, leaving the subject, however, practically where it found it. For the benefit of this esteemed contemporary, perhaps it will not be out of place to say that Germany will probably not reform. But it shall be reformed, which is quite another thing.

THE Portland Oregonian is naturally proud that plans for the Columbia River wooden ship have been approved by both Lloyds and the American Shipping Board, but here, again, the people who are looking on and nursing expectation are constrained to think exultation premature. The great and continued need of the hour is ships, not plans for ships. There have always been enough of the latter.

A VILLAGE in the neighborhood of Château Thierry boasts of the quaint name "Ecoute s'il pleut"—listen if it rains. It appears that the name is due to the presence of a mill in the village which is run by a stream that is apt to dry up. The mill, therefore, can keep going only if the rainfall is fairly constant. Ecoute s'il pleut must have become a kind of refrain with the miller's family, and "tendant l'oreille"—holding out the ear—to put it literally, a kind of family posture.

EDWARD BECK is managing editor of The Chicago Tribune. His father resides in Holton, Kan. "My son, Ned," said the parent recently, "pays for The Chicago Tribune sent me every day. I pay for the Holton Recorder sent him every week. Because of the relationship, I magnanimously make it an even trade. One cannot afford to split hairs over values with one's kin." After this, it will not seem strange to anybody that the managing editor of The Chicago Tribune should be a bright newspaper man. The circumstance, moreover, recalls George Ade's explanation of a similar state of things. His father, so he used to tell, established a bank with \$5,000 capital in an Indiana town of four or five hundred inhabitants, and named it The First National Bank of North America. "So you can see," the son would remark, "where I got my fine sense of humor."

AVIATORS at the American Aviation School in Paris have chosen "Airmen" as the name by which they would prefer to be identified. Other names proposed were "Sky Larks," "Joy Boys," "Eagles," "Star Shooters," "Sky-shooters," "Skyscrapers," and "Sky Jackies." Popular names, by the way, are not made or chosen. They come spontaneously from no one knows where, and they force themselves into use, no one knows how. "Airmen" will hardly do. It doesn't hit, and it isn't happy.

IT APPEARS that whenever Francisco Villa finds time lying heavily on his hands he goes out and recaptures the town of Jiminez. There is no dependable record of the number of times he has recaptured the place, or of the number of times he has given it back; but it would seem as if the people of Jiminez must have learned from experience when to look for his entrance parade through the main street, and when to count upon the departure of his forces. They must, one would think, be equally familiar with what he expects from coming, and what he exacts for going.

MR. BARUCH is out with advice, in the interest of conservation, to carry parcels without covering. It is all the average man can do to keep from spilling beans, for instance, when they are within several wrappings; how he would manage a peck of them laid loose on his arm is more than one cares to contemplate. And a quart of gasoline uncanned, or a loose pound of nails would perhaps be even harder to handle neatly in one hand while ringing the door bell with the other.

THE watchword for Canada, in the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign, is "Stick it, Canada!" Some one received a prize of \$100 for suggesting the phrase. Any one who knows what Canada has done in all her previous loans, will know that, in view of her determination to "go one better" every time, even the \$100 investment was unnecessary.

Just recently, one of the allied powers, in the process of setting its house in order, or, rather, going carefully over the ground to see what needed most to be set in order, tackled its diplomatic service. It found many things that were out of date, and many other things that never had been in date, and it determined to make many reforms. Perhaps the most significant was the one which provided that, in future, a working knowledge of stenography should be an essential part of the diplomatic equipment. More and more, surely, is it being proved true that the ambassador of the old order passed with the advent of the telegraph and telephone. Some one once said, indeed, that ambassadors nowadays had become clerks; an exaggeration, of course, but the latest "requirement" lends color to the view.

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